The Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 6.--Third Year. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1887. No. 82

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

English, Scotch and Canadian Suitings

JUST RECEIVED AT

A. GILMORE'S

☞ A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. ☜

$6 | Pants Made to Order | $6

A. GILMORE, Merchant Tailor & Clothier, JOHNSON STREET.

$6 Received To-Day, A FINE LOT OF PANTS GOODS, Made to Order for $6, at LEASK & MORRISON'S, 304 Government Street. **$6**

HOTELS—VICTORIA.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL, YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C. Established 1869. Rates $1.00 to $1.50 per day. july13 T. J. BURNES.

THE CLARENCE, FRANK G. RICHARDS, Jr., Lessee, Cor. Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Tourists' headquarters. New and elegant in all its appointments. Fully supplied with all conveniences of modern hotels. First-class in every respect. Prices moderate. sep3

THE OCCIDENTAL, JOSEPH BAYLEY, Propr. The Home from Home, cor. Wharf and Johnson streets, Victoria, B. C. Fronting on the wharves of the California, Puget Sound and Fraser steamers, Canadian Pacific and E. & N. railways. Largest and most convenient Hotel in the city. Everything new. Table well supplied. Bar and Billiard Room attached. Fire-proof building. Imported Edinburgh and Burton Ales always on draught. Rates—$1 to $1.50 per day, according to location of rooms. no16 1y

THE GORDON HOTEL, ROBERT McDERMOTT, Propr. Johnson St., bet. Store and Wharf, where "Old Bob" will be found at his usual business of selling "Bad Whiskey," but good Cigars. He cordially invites old and new friends to give him a call.

HOTELS—VANCOUVER.

LELAND HOUSE, VANCOUVER. New and complete in all appointments. feb21 1m MRS. HIRSHBURG, Proprietress.

THE BURRARD HOTEL, MARTIN & BALFOUR, Prop's, Corner Carroll and Cordova streets, Vancouver, B.C. The only first-class hotel in Vancouver.

DOUGALL HOUSE, JOHN DOUGALL, Propr., Cor. Cordova and Abbott sts., Vancouver, B. C. Finest Hotel in the city. It is a new building, containing every appliance for the protection, comfort and luxury, including fire escapes, of guests. European and American plan. Fire in all rooms. Sample room for travellers. The dining room is in charge of Mr. SCHLENK, who is unrivalled as a Caterer. dec21

THE GOLD HOUSE, STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. The largest and best furnished hotel in the city. Sample and Bath Rooms and a large fire-proof safe for the comfort and convenience of guests. The Cuisine is under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Gold which is a guarantee that guests will receive every delicacy the market affords. ☞ Polite and attentive servants. mar18 EMMA GOLD, Proprietoress.

HOTELS—NEW WESTMINSTER.

HOLBROOK HOUSE, NEW WESTMINSTER. Has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout. Conveniently situated, within easy distance of railway and steamboat landings. First-class in every respect. Rates $1 to $1.50 per day. JOHN RANKIN, jan12 3m Proprietor.

HOTELS—KAMLOOPS.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL, KAMLOOPS, B. C. Is situate at the junction of North and South Thompson Rivers, and is one of the most delightful locations in the Province. First-class accommodation for tourists. Stage meets all East and West trains. sept4 1y J. T. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

HOTELS—WINNIPEG.

NEW DOUGLAS HOUSE, WINNIPEG, MAN. Most conveniently situated for strangers visiting Winnipeg. Pleasant and cheerful rooms, giving a fine view of the chief thoroughfare of the city. Prices moderate for first-class accommodation. Free 'Bus. BENNETT & CO., Proprietors. sept22 3m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—An Acre Lot, with commodious House containing ten rooms, also Stable and Outbuildings complete, situated on Saanich and Burnside Road, about 20 minutes' walk from Post Office. Price $3,000. Also for sale, 200 acres splendid farming land at Metchosin. For particulars apply to HEISTERMAN & Co., Government street, Victoria, or to T. D. LINDSAY, Lulu Island. ap12 D&W

FOR SALE.—A gentle, well-bred Mare, suitable for a lady or family to drive in carriage or buggy. Also, Buggy and Harness complete. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at this office. ap6

FOR SALE.—Farm of 160 acres; all fenced, good portion cleared and under cultivation. One of the best in British Columbia and close to the principal markets. Apply to J. J. [illegible], Victoria.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A span of heavy bay draught horses and two driving horses, one a bay and the other a roan. Also one wagon and two carts, harness, etc. The horses are in prime condition, sound in every point and at present working. The wagon, cart and harness are also in good condition. Will be sold cheap. Apply to A. G. Ryan, Humboldt street. mar 29-1m

FOR SALE.—An established Hotel business with a paying trade centrally situated within a short distance of the Post Office. A good investment for a good man with CASH. Address, for particulars, "HOTEL," TIMES office.

FOR SALE—An Express, Horse, Wagon, Harness, outfit complete, for sale at a bargain; cash or time. Apply to Hugh Calwell, Yates street, above Douglas. mar21 1m

BARRISTERS, &c., VANCOUVER.

E. C. GOULDING, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c. Of Manitoba. Late with Fred. McKenzie, Q. C., of Winnipeg. Hastings street, opposite Post Office. ap5

P. H. DONOVAN, ARCHITECT. Office Fort street, between Blanchard and Quadra. VICTORIA, B. C.

THE ST. STEPHEN

Is Seen to Sink Beneath the Waves With all on Board.

The Terrific Storm of the Fatal Friday--Description of the Vessel.

The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* of the 14th says: Ever since the storm off the coast of Vancouver Island on April 1st, in which the bark El Dorado foundered and the schooner Champion was wrecked, much apprehension has been felt here for the safety of the ship St. Stephen, Capt. Douglas, which sailed from Seattle with 2169 tons of coal on March 31st, and was let go by the tug Mogul off Cape Flattery at 11 p. m. She was then in company with the El Dorado. This apprehension has been intensified and the fears of her loss greatly increased by late developments, which leave little doubt that the ship St. Stephen foundered at sea with all on board.

Captain McNeil, of the bark Enoch Talbot, now in this port, said to a *Post-Intelligencer* reporter yesterday:

"About 10 a. m., April 1st, during the terrible storm, I saw a three skysail yard ship, about 500 yards from us, with a heavy list to leeward, apparently cargo shifted. I was too busy looking out for my own vessel to pay much attention to anything else. I thought it was the Ivanhoe or St. Stephen. Soon after this five of my men, who had been aloft, rushed aft to me and said they had

SEEN THE SHIP GO DOWN,

and wanted me to render assistance. Being next door to distress ourselves, we could do nothing at that time. We were then ten miles south of Cape Beale. Ten or fifteen minutes later the weather cleared up, and there was no vessel in sight except a schooner. My men are positive they saw the vessel sink beneath the waves. I wrote this statement to my owners in San Francisco immediately upon my arrival in the Sound. I am certain the vessel I allude to is lost, but whether it is the St. Stephen or not I, of course cannot say. She was the only 3-skysail yard ship, except the Ivanhoe, in these parts at that time, and as the Ivanhoe is all right, I must conclude it was the St. Stephen."

Captain Douglas had his wife and daughter with him on the ship, and during their stay in this port they made a host of warm friends, who will be pained to read this confirmation of the fears expressed in these columns regarding the ship St. Stephen at the time of the loss of the bark El Dorado.

A number of telegrams were received at this office yesterday from San Francisco inquiring about the reported loss of the vessel.

During his last trip here Captain William E. Douglas became very much

PLEASED WITH SEATTLE

and made up his mind to locate his family here. Accordingly he and his wife selected two beautiful, sightly lots on the corner of Fourth and Virginia streets, which they purchased, and on which they expected to erect a handsome residence soon.

The St. Stephen was one of the staunchest and most seaworthy ships that has ever run to Seattle and she was commanded by a most skilful navigator. It is supposed she was caught in the squall and thrown on her beam ends, when the cargo shifted and she could not right. Being heavily loaded with coal she soon filled and sank beneath the waves with all on board, some twenty souls, all told.

Mr. Bell of the Oregon Improvement Company, states that she was not loaded to her fullest capacity but that she could have taken 150 tons more coal than she did. The coal belonged to the Oregon Improvement Company and was insured. Whether the vessel was insured or not we were unable to learn.

Capt. Carter, of the Ivanhoe, says that no blame should attach to Capt. McNeil, of the Enoch Talbot, for not attempting to render the St. Stephen assistance. "I was out in that storm April 1st and I shall never forget it as long as I live. I tell you we all had our hands full looking out for our own vessels and ourselves, and had Capt. McNeil attempted to do other than he did do, his vessel would doubtless have suffered the fate of the St. Stephen."

The St. Stephen was an American built vessel, hailing from New York, but built at Bath, Me., in 1877 by Messrs. Chapman & Flint; her owner being Mr. Benj. Flint of New York; rated a sixth class vessel. Her tonage was 1392.

Condensed Advertisements

Inserted on this page, such as Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, For Sale, To Let, Personal, Lost and Found, and similar advertisements, when not exceeding five lines—forty words—three insertions for 50 cents, and one week (six times) for 75 cents; and if longer than one week, 75 cents additional to the foregoing, per week, will be charged.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS inserted at the following special rates: Cards occupying five or seven lines space, classified, $2 per month. Each additional line, ten words, 50 cents per line per month.

Special arrangements made for advertisements not inserted every day.

WANTED.

WANTED.—An Office Boy of good address. Apply to Drs. Hall and Hall, Douglas street. ap14 3t

WANTED.—Situation as Waiter in a country hotel, steward in an interior camp or plain cook for five or six persons, or will buy half interest in a restaurant. Address "Rozet," this office. ap12 6t

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE for a small family. No children. Address X, TIMES office. ap9 1w

WANTED.—A situation by a young man with three years' experience in the general Merchandise business; good penman, thorough book-keeper and long experience in office work. Address "B" TIMES Office. apr 9-6t

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B. C. R.—Regular Communication the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple corner Douglas and Fisguard streets. mar2 12m R. B. ESNOUF, Secretary.

ST. ANDREWS and CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, Broughton street, between Government and Broad streets on the FIRST FRIDAY of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join. sep 1-1y WILLIAM SCOTT, Secretary.

AN ENTERTAINMENT IS GIVEN AT TEMPERANCE Hall every Saturday evening. Good Temperance speakers and Musical Selections, with Recitations, forming a good programme. The Blue Ribbon Band will be in attendance. All are cordially invited. Chair taken at 7:30 o'clock precisely. S. GRAY, President.

An Improbable Railway Rumor.

ST. THOMAS, April 12.—It is understood that negotiations for the transfer by the Michigan Central Railroad, of the entire Canada Southern to the Canadian Pacific, are in progress and likely to be soon completed.

NOTE.—This statement should be received with caution. The Canada Southern forms the connecting link in the Vanderbilt systems—the Michigan and New York Central lines, making a complete direct line between New York and Chicago. The C. P. R. enter St. Thomas via the Credit Valley line. They will soon reach the Detroit river with an independent line of their own.

POLICE COURT.

(Before Mr. E. Johnson, S. M.)

George Bedford and Lillie Williams drunk; fined $10 each or one month.

Ah Lin, vagrant; three months hard labor.

From the West Coast.

Capt. Warren's sealing schooner Grace (Captain Pattie) arrived from Clayoquot last night. The Grace experienced a portion of the severe gale of the 1st instant, but sustained only slight damage. She brought in about two hundred seal skins. The catch thus far of all the schooners has been very light, due principally to the rough weather. When the Grace left nothing had been heard of the Active and among the friends of Mr. Guttman and others on board there is an uneasy feeling for the vessel's safety.

A brig bottom-up was seen in the neighborhood of Clayoquot—name unknown.

A private letter from Mr A. Laing, now at Barclay Sound, says the schooner Gem, of San Francisco, is there waiting a chance to put to sea. If she and the Anna Beck had not come in at the time they did they would have been lost. The gale of wind on the first was the worst ever seen on the coast. Very few seals.

Did Not Succeed.

Col. Powell has returned to Ottawa from his mission to the Hawaiian Islands. He failed in his mission and the government has abandoned all idea of opening up a trade with that country. He represents that the renewal of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Hawaii precluded all possibility of Canada making any arrangement in that direction. He found the white population and the government of King Kalakaua strongly in favor of annexation to the United States, although the king and native princes are opposed to it. Had the Col. been successful British Columbia would be largely benefitted thereby.

The Manitoba Legislature.

The Manitoba Legislature was to have been opened yesterday. The parties in this body are so evenly divided that the defection of the Hon. C. P. Brown and two or three others is certain to result in the defeat of the Norquay government. Its staunchest friends admit the gravity of the situation for that government. It is believed a coalition government will follow led by such men as Messrs. Brown, Luxton, Greenway, Douglas, Martin, and others. The people of that province are alarmed at the position they occupy and the action likely to be taken on disallowance by the Federal Government.

President Stephen Interviewed.

A Montreal dispatch of the 6th inst. states that in an interview with a prominent gentleman Sir George Stephen, Bart., regarding a subsidy for the Pacific Ocean service, said that the British Government were still considering it, and also conferring with Canadian Government on the matter. Owing to pressure of other duties it would probably not be decided for a time. He said the C. P. R. would not ask a further grant from Parliament this session. "I am sure we would be very glad to apply to the government if we had a chance, but I do not see on what grounds we could ask for anything." He added that the C. P. R. would not undertake an Atlantic steamship service.

Coming to Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—Passengers by Geo. W. Elder for Victoria: Rev C F Whitcomb and wife, Miss Applegate, B Muller, Mrs Applegate, Mrs Milligan, Mrs J C Hunter, Mrs E Long, J Lee, L W Jackson, W G Irving, A Lee, Mrs S Irving, W B Gladwin, J Desy, H B Walker, H Worthen, F A McQuade, J D Sargeniller, Miss Hebden, G Harker, S Antolds, W Richard, W B Day and wife, J A Johnson, A Anderson, Mrs Anderson, H Calverly, J Parker, J H Bruce, G Longer, J Longer, E A Wadhams.

Postponed.

Owing to the reproduction of the "Messiah" on Monday next at the Victoria, the theatrical performance by the officers of the H. M. S. Cormorant at Esquimalt has been postponed to Monday the 25th inst.

A Fine Lot.

BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &c., just to hand, two carloads, extra finish. COWAN, SHAW & Co., Wharf street.

A fraud in connection with the issuing of Chinese certificates has been discovered at Port Townsend.

The Queen of Sweden who is very seriously ill is to undergo a critical and painful operation at Stockholm.

The laying of a second track on the Grand Trunk railway from Kingston to Montreal will be commenced shortly.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMING.

Essentials Necessary to Success—Energy, Pluck and Capital.

The son of a wealthy merchant in Waterford, Ireland, now a resident in British Columbia, writes the following interesting letter regarding the Province. It has been handed to the Waterford *Standard* for publication:

* * * * Not feeling qualified from my own limited experience to give you the information desired about agricultural prospects out here, I have taken counsel of friends, whose knowledge of the country and success in life entitle their statements to the fullest confidence. Though there are upwards of 10,000 square miles of arable land, scattered from the seaboard to the mountains, of the finest quality (about one-quarter being rich prairie of slightly timbered grass lands), the greater portion of the remainder is covered with almost unbroken forests of huge growth, chiefly fir and cedar, six to eight feet diameter, which must be removed by fire and axe before the land can be brought into cultivation. The price obtained varies from 6s. to 12s. per acre, one-fourth being payable on taking possession, and one-fourth each of the succeeding three years; but it is then fee-simple property. The first step the settler must take is to put up a log hut, and in autumn he commences burning down the timber, unless he is near to a river or the seaboard, when he cuts down, and can dispose of all, for sawing into lumber, at prices which remunerate him fairly for his labor. As soon as the ground is cleared he puts in a crop (generally potatoes) between the stumps, which take three or four years to become rotted enough to remove easily. When his first crop is in he fences his land with split rails, and in some localities, where water is scarce, a watercourse has to be made from the nearest stream or lake for irrigation and other uses. This is often a very heavy piece of work, but it amply repays all in time. In the fourth year the farm is sufficiently cleaned to put in any description of crops. Any plant, fruit, or cereal belonging to the temperate zone will thrive in perfection here and yield great returns—wheat, 40 bushels; oats, 75 bushels; barley, 40 bushels; turnips, 45 tons; potatoes, 30 tons per acre. The early settlers here were a bad lot, who lived chiefly with gun or rod in hand, finding game and fish so abundant; but when game retreated from them into the wild forest they picked up their few belongings and went to the mines or recrossed the border into the United States. These men have been succeeded by others of a different stamp, by whose industry, enterprise and perseverance the country is being rapidly settled and opened up. Many, however, lack these qualities, and become disheartened by the hard labor, quit their farms poorer than they came, and cry down the country. There is no use for anyone coming here to farm who does not possess the qualities I have named and some capital—at least £150 to £200. Such men meet with the rich success of their patient labor and steady, hard work, and have reaped, and will continue to reap, the bountiful harvest of that industry. The remoteness of this country from Europe, and difficulties in reaching it, has prevented its settlement more rapidly; but now that railroads are being built in all directions, and the Canadian Pacific Railway from Montreal to here offers such facility for reaching it, I hope to see many of my countrymen, who fail to make a living at home out of farming, coming to this splendid country to make homes for themselves and their families among the people whose kindness and hospitality are unbounded. It may well be called the England of the north. Its climate, especially near the seaboard, is similar to, but more enjoyable than England. On the lowlands cattle thrive out all the year, the natural grasses being most luxuriant and nutritive. To the sportsman it is a paradise, game of all kinds being most abundant; the streams and lakes teem with splendid trout and salmon.

C. R. G.

CANADA'S TRADE OPENINGS.

Prospects Favorable for the Subsidizing of a Line of Steamships.

Mr. J. T. Wyld, Canadian Commissioner of Trade to the West Indies, says the Ottawa *Journal*, who has just returned from Jamaica and the other islands of the West Indies, where he was sent by the Canadian Government to find out the feeling of the merchants of the islands in regard to the establishment of closer commercial relationship with Canada, and also to sound the government in the islands as to what support in the shape of subsidies they would give towards the establishment of a line of steamers between Jamaica and Halifax. Mr. Wyld stated that he found all the merchants of the islands willing and anxious for closer trade relations with Canada, as they are of the opinion that the goods and manufactures they require can be purchased much cheaper in Canada than in the United States. I am sure, he continued, from the feeling which I saw that, any movement towards establishing a line of steamships between Halifax and the Islands would receive the hearty support of the merchants of the islands. The governments are willing enough to grant subsidies towards the line of steamships, but owing to the depression in trade, and especially the low price of sugar, it is a question whether they can afford to grant the subsidies. Sir Henry Norman, Governor of Jamaica, is heartily in favor of the idea of establishing a line of steamships, and promised to give it his entire support. They have advertised for tenders for the establishment of the line of steamers which will probably be running before the end of summer. This will without a doubt establish a trade between Canada and the Islands, which will in a short time become not only extensive, but of immense benefit to Canada.

Changes in the Tariff.

Already deputations are waiting upon Sir Charles Tupper advocating a change in the tariff. Deputations from the iron and steel manufacturers have presented their case. The oil-cloth men are now advocating the admission free of duty of the raw material employed in the production of their fabrics and the duty upon the manufactured article to be largely increased. The market gardeners have taken up their case. They ask that the duty on certain classes of vegetables be made specific instead of *ad valorem*. The straw-hat manufacturers are also asking for changes in their favor. It is therefor probable that another tinkering with the tariff will take place.

Nova Scotians!

LABRADOR HERRINGS, FINNAN HADDOCKS at NEUFELDER & ROS *

POLITICIAN'S DOINGS.

Speeches Made at the Chapleau Banquet in Montreal.

New Dominion Portfolios--Batch of Irresponsible Senators.

All the tickets for the banquet to the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State, for last Monday evening at the Windsor, Montreal, were taken up. A large representation of cabinet ministers were present. Senator La Coste presided. The *Star* gives currency to this story in connection with it: "The announcement that Sir Hector and Sir Adolphe are to attend the banquet has given rise to considerable gossip in the city, and it is asserted that the old antagonistic feeling between the Secretary of State and his two French Canadian colleagues broke out anew a few days ago, when Sir Hector expressed his intention not to be present at the banquet. When Sir John heard of the determination of the Minister of Public Works he gave him strictly to understand that if he did not attend the banquet he would be forced to resign his seat in the cabinet. Sir Hector requested a few days to consider the matter, and he has now decided to take part in the event, but on two formal conditions. In the first place Sir Hector exacts from Hon. Mr. Chapleau the promise to propose the following toast: "Sir Hector Langevin, the Conservative leader in the Province of Quebec;" and then the promise to attend another banquet that will be given in a short time in honor of Sir Hector in the ancient capital, when he will propose the same toast for the second time. The Secretary of State has not yet agreed to his rival's conditions, and has been granted a few days to think the matter over. Hon. Mr. Chapleau is said to have qualified Sir Hector's conditions as childish, and it is believed the latter will attend the banquet without having imposed his conditions on the Secretary of State. A settlement in the matter was to be effected to-day.

THE BANQUET HELD.

MONTREAL, April 13.—The banquet to Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State, last evening, was taken advantage of by several of the cabinet ministers to define the policy of the country, or review important questions. Chapleau was till 1 o'clock this morning reviewing the Riel agitation and tariff question and denouncing the Irish coercion act. He said if the Imperial federation meant free trade he would oppose it to the last, and if any attempt was made to coerce Canada the colonial bond would snap at once and forever. Referring to the fisheries dispute, he said: Certainly we have gone very far toward conciliating our American neighbors. They have not reciprocated this cordially, and up to this day, have not shown any disposition to make any arrangement, though we are ready, and always have been, to go more than half way to meet them. He hoped the matter would be referred to arbitration.

Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Finance, made the following reference to retaliatory measures: During six years the value of foreign goods conveyed by United States railways into Canada, and of Canadian goods carried across United States territory to United States ports for shipment amounted to $160,000,000, the transport charges for which have gone into the pockets of United States railways. This will be knocked in the head by the enforcement of the United States retaliatory bill. When it comes into operation transit travel will be forced into Canadian channels entirely. Canada will be compelled to buy in England, and the profits United States merchants have been making will go to English merchants.

Political Notes.

The Hon. J. Burr Plumb, Niagara's sweet singer, has been gazetted Speaker of the Senate.

It is believed that Senator Lacoste will be the new Solicitor-General. He has been a very subservient follower of Sir John.

Senators have of late been manufactured to order by the bushel. The latest gentlemen called to the Chamber of the played-out political hacks is ex-premier J. J. Ross of Quebec.

Sir A. G. Archibald, ex-Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba and Nova Scotia, has been called to the Senate and selected as leader of that irresponsible, but extremely expensive, branch of the assembly wisdom (?) of Canada. Mr. Archibald was Manitoba's first governor and for a couple of terms occupied the gubernatorial chair of his native province.

British Columbia is incubating over a Senator to take the place of His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Nelson. It is said that Mr. Barnard's friends consider that gentleman's claims to be superior to that of all others, and that it cannot be ignored. Mr. Barnard's opponent is said to be a prominent local government official located at Donald, who has had much to do with mining matters in the interior.

From Ottawa it is learned that in addition to the new portfolio of Minister of Trade and Commerce another portfolio is to be created, that of Solicitor-General—an office which was abolished at the time of Confederation. It will be practically a sinecure. By increasing the portfolios it is believed by the government that it is strengthening its position. All the same the taxpayer has to foot the bill. Fifteen Cabinet Ministers with fourteen portfolios, at a cost of $8000 to each head of the various departments indicates that another era of extravagance, jobbery and corruption, is about to dawn on the country—God help Canada.

The selection of so bitter a Rielite as Colonel Ouimet showed himself to be during the debate and voting upon that vexed question last session, for the office of Canada's first Commissioner, has clipped the Tory wings of [illegible] of that party's venom against those who hold that the government were responsible for the whole Northwest troubles. The Orange section of the Conservatives are very wroth with Sir John for appointing a person whom they a short time ago termed a rebel for so important an office as that of Speaker of the Commons. Nevertheless they will swallow it as they have all his questionable acts for the past thirty-five years, with not even a squirm.

Bogus Bills.

Counterfeit bills of the Bank of British North America are rather plentiful in the east, and may find their way to this province. On the 12th inst., John McAdams made a trifling purchase at Windsor, Ont., and got a bogus ten dollar note changed. On being arrested, a large number of counterfeit B. N. A. bank bills were found in his possession.

THE LATEST INNOVATION.

The New Customs Regulation Promulgated Considered Obnoxious.

The Montreal *Herald* states that the Minister of Customs and Commissioner Johnson having laid their heads together, have produced a new order to customs officials, directing that in future travelers entering Canada shall prepare an inventory of the contents of their baggage, describing in detail the contents of each trunk, valise or package. This must be presented to the Canadian customs officials on the train, and failing this formality such baggage shall be sent to the Custom House to be examined after the arrival of the train at its destination. The order applies to everybody—immigrants, tourists, Canadians returning to Canada, and all who propose to place foot on the sacred soil of this Dominion. It applies to Vanderbilt in his palace car and all the fashionable ladies and gentlemen whom he or other millionaires may bring to our carnivals or our summer resorts, equally with the economical *habitant*, who, having spent a holiday in "the States," is bringing his clothes home to be washed. The inventory must be made up in the form of a hotel wash-list, showing how many pairs of socks, how many night-shirts, how many corsets, how many pairs of drawers, how many—well, the list is never-ending, but everything must be put down, and whether made of cotton, wool or silk, or mixtures, and so forth. Such inventories and such an official order would be valueless were it not strictly enforced; and as this scandalous annoyance to all travelers entering Canada will be announced at once in the United States newspapers, we may count upon summer tourists from the States who form so large a proportion of the patrons of our railways, steamboats and hotels, giving Canada the go-by this year. It has been some time since the Customs Department stirred the people up to lively indignation—not, indeed, since the issue of the Wolff circular to the wholesale merchants, but, of course, the Dominion election have intervened. Its silence was suspicious, but now it is seen that the intellect of the department was being concentrated upon this latest outrage. What next? For we presume the "resources of civilization" are not exhausted.

TO-DAY'S DESPATCHES.

Rough Weather on the Atlantic --The Gallows.

The Seal Fisheries--The Subject Occupying Public Attention.

THE GALLOWS.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—Daniel Jewett, who shot and killed his wife in December last, because she refused to live with him, was hanged in the jail yard here at 7 o'clock this morning.

AN INSANE FREAK.

CHICAGO, April 15.—A panic was created among the inmates of the county jail shortly before 10:30 this morning by the knowledge that a fire was in progress in the insane department. An insane man who had been incarcerated last week had succeeded by some means in firing the bed clothes, and the smoke quickly penetrated the jail corridors. An alarm was sounded and a number of engines were quickly at the scene of the fire. It was extinguished by the jail apparatus soon; none injured; loss light.

GALE AT NEWFOUNDLAND.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 15.—A terrific gale raged along the west coast of this island all Tuesday, causing serious loss of life and great destruction of property. Near Rose Blanco two barks' skiffs went down at their moorings and five men were drowned. Grave fears are entertained for the safety of schooners and large boats.

COMPETITORS FOR DIAMONDS.

NEW YORK, April 13.—There is much interesting speculation upon the question of who will become the next owner of the great Argent diamonds to be sold next month, together with other crown jewels of France. The three most prominent candidates for control of the famous treasures are said to be Queen Victoria, Adelina Patti and Mrs. John Mackay.

THE SEAL FISHERIES.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A great part of the time at recent cabinet meetings has been occupied in the consideration of how far the government will go in the protection of the Alaska seal fisheries. The subject was up again at the cabinet meeting yesterday, but no conclusion was reached. The Alaska Commercial Company demand the exclusion of private sealers from the waters of the eastern half of the Behring Sea. On the other hand it is claimed that a schooner engaged in sealing cannot be lawfully prevented from exercising its calling outside of a marine league from the shores of St. Paul and St. George Islands. As has been previously stated, the administration fears that if it undertakes to claim absolute jurisdiction over half of Behring Sea it cannot refuse the claim of Canada to control all waters within headland points on the coast of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Gen. Jeffries, attorney for the Commercial Company in Washington, insists that the two cases are not analogous and presents sound reasons for his position. The trouble is that Bayard surrendered to Great Britain the British sealing schooners Caroline, Onward and Thornton, that were seized for violating the law by revenue cutters last year, and if he holds that vessels engaged in these fisheries have no right to take seals within the eastern half of Behring sea, he admits that he was wrong in surrendering to a foreign power property that had been legally seized and condemned to the United States. Secretary Fairchild told your correspondent to-day he expected notices would be issued warning all vessels from prosecuting seal fishing in waters adjacent to fur islands some time before the 5th of May, but the question has not been decided by the cabinet, and was causing great vexation.

In the Imperial Commons last night Parnell made a personal explanation with reference to his Chicago speech.

Sir Lyon Playfair resumed the debate on coercion. He denied the aspect of the crimes committed in Ireland as presented by the government. He was satisfied the passage of the bill would intensify the feeling of hatred between Ireland and England.

Sugar is now lower in San Francisco than it ever was before; and 8 per cent reduction was made yesterday. Crushed is now sold at 5½ and dry granulated at [illegible] cts., figures lower than refined sugars are quoted in New York.

IRELAND'S CRIMES BILL

Chamberlain's Speech in Scotland Intensifies the Feeling.

McCarthy on Gladstone—Competitors for Diamonds.

M'CARTHY ON GLADSTONE.

In the House of Commons on the 12th instant, Mr. Justin McCarthy, in the course of his speech, said that as long as eight years ago he was aware that Gladstone favored Home Rule for Ireland, and that he (McCarthy) was even then in the exclusive possession of that information. Gladstone has often explained privately to Irish members his preference for Home Rule, and pointed out the difficulty of finding a plan that would be acceptable to England. He may also be able to say, until a franchise should be granted, whether Home Rule would be demanded by the whole of Ireland when the franchise was extended. McCarthy said, and Gladstone as well, that the whole of Ireland did not demand Home Rule. He risked place and power to push forward the measure designed to secure to Ireland her right of self-government.

THE EX-PREMIER IS PLEASED.

Gladstone, in conversation with Prof. James Stuart, member for Hoxton, expressed himself as highly gratified at the display of enthusiasm and numbers at the Hyde Park anti-coercion meeting, and was especially pleased at the fact that so many earnest and resolute Englishmen had sacrificed their holiday to protest against the corcion of the people of Ireland.

CHAMBERLAIN ON COERCION.

The *Times*, of the 11th inst., says: We have authority for saying Chamberlain's position is this: He is quite prepared to support the Coercion land bill and believes nothing in the way of a final settlement will be done this session, but thinks next year will give him an opportunity which he firmly believes is waiting for him, namely, settling the question on his own basis. The government will, he thinks, introduce a Home Rule bill on his plan that will enable him to say he settled the Irish question. This is intensely Chamberlainistic of Chamberlain.

THE CZAR SCARED.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—The royal family have abandoned the proposed journey to Crimea, owing to grave reports from the interior. Two hundred and sixty political arrests were made at Odessa Easter Sunday. Five persons were surprised in a cellar engaged in filling bombs.

FOUR LIVES LOST.

AMSTERDAM, April 15.—Four thousand five hundred students last night serenaded King William and the Royal family, who remained here since the recent royal birthday festivities.

The hotel in the centre of the city, which was crowded with guests who came here to join in the festivities in honor of the King's birthday, caught fire last night and was destroyed. Four of the inmates were killed, and several sustained injuries of a more or less severe character.

THE NEWMARKET.

LONDON, April 15.—At the Newmarket Craven meeting to-day the Newmarket handicap race for 500 sovereigns was won by Eurain.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, April 15.—The miners of the Northumberland country decided, by a vote of 14,000 to 30,000, to continue the strike.

A doubt having arisen as to the legality of the Under Secretary for Ireland drawing salary while a member of the Commons, Colonel King Harmon will resign his seat and ask for re-election.

WAR TO THE KNIFE.

Chamberlain's Speech in Scotland Excites all Parties.

Speaking to an audience of 25,000 persons in Ayr on Wednesday, Mr. Chamberlain said that the opponents of the bill have made but a cry against the repression of liberty. To commit theft; to ruin industrious men and to outrage women. (Hisses and cheers.) What are you hissing, the crime or the punishment?" (Here a man rising and menacing Chamberlain cried, "It is not characteristic of the Irish to outrage women.") Then he continued: "Do you want instances of insults offered to women?" (Cheers and cries of "outrage;" you slanderer.") "I did not mean the grossest outrage of all, but personal violence. [Cheers.] Mrs. Byers, who, while accompanying the dead body of husband, was jeered and hooted along the street." [Here the speaker was interrupted by cries of "wash yourself," and general disorder.] "I am stating facts, to which opponents might listen in shame, where to assassinate—" [A man here says, "Take care of yourself."] "Has the time come," says Chamberlain, "when we dare not discuss political matters in this country without being threatened with assassination? [Cheering.] This is the spirit of the parties in convention in Chicago. I am sorry to know that they have any representatives in Scotland; they are not Scotchmen. That convention, besides being attended by delegates honestly in sympathy with Ireland, had delegates of a different stamp—apostles of outrage and murder. That was the means of that party to effect a settlement. Thus they seek by the most heinous conspiracy ever devised in a civilized land for literally to violate every law, human and divine. Do you think it infamous to restrain these feelings, dynamite explosions and attempts to assassinate our statesmen? This suggestion may prove a death warrant to some of us. (Cries of "no.") Well, what happens to individuals is of no consequence to the government. Our foes have sympathizer within these walls. Their place of attack receives encouragement from those who ought to be the strongest defenders of our citadel. This makes our task the more arduous, but we will not shrink from it. We will not yield to threats from whatever quarter they come."

Mr. Chamberlain's speech excites all parties. Unionists declare it a declaration of war to the knife with the Socialists. Gladstonians charge Chamberlain with slandering and vilifying his former colleagues by insinuating that they sympathize with the perpetrators of outrages in Ireland. It is asserted that during his tour through Scotland Chamberlain will be attended by a private guard, as he has received letters threatening his life.

Blaine's health still continues to improve. He will leave for [illegible] in a few days.

THE DAILY TIMES,

PUBLISHED EVERY LEGAL AFTERNOON,

By the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Lm'td.

At the Office of Publication, Yates Street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:

Delivered by Carriers in any part of the city, by the week, for.....25 cts
If paid in advance, one year for.....$10 00
" " " six months.....5 50
" " " Three months.....3 00
Mailed to and part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, daily, per annum.....10 00
Subscribers by the week will oblige by paying the collector promptly.

Advertising Rates:

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line, solid nonpareil: First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement in this classification inserted for less than $1.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business—published at the following rate per line space of solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisement: More than two days and not more than one week, 30 cents. More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 40 cents. More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 40 cents. No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2, and accepted only for every day insertion.

Notices inserted amongst City and Province items will be charged 15 cents per line for each insertion for less than one Week; for a period not exceeding two weeks, 75 cents per line, and for one month $1.25.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of specified period will be charged the same as if continued for full time.

Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on wood.

Advertising Rates for The Weekly Times:

THE WEEKLY TIMES enjoys the largest circulation in British Columbia, and is therefore an unrivaled advertising medium. Those who have tested the matter will cheerfully endorse this statement. A limited number of advertisements will be inserted at rates which can be ascertained on application at the office.

A special discount will be made to long term advertisers, on both daily and weekly editions.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, as follows:

One year, postage paid.....$2 00
Six months, " ".....1 25
Subscription price strictly in advance.
When mailing money, letters should be registered to insure safety.

Address, THE TIMES P. & P. CO., L'D., Victoria, B. C.

J. C. McLAGAN, Manager.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, April 15, 1887.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

Referring to the amendment to the Municipal Act, introduced by Mr. THEO. DAVIE, which gives to any two magistrates having jurisdiction within the municipality power to grant liquor licenses, the *Columbian* says:

"It follows that the directors of the C. P. R. at Montreal may, in conjunction with any two resident magistrates, grant a liquor license in Maple Ridge, for example, in spite of a unanimous protest from the people of the municipality! This is a kind of legislation that one might look for in Russia, but it is altogether contrary to the spirit of free institutions, and we venture to assert that there is no other province in the Dominion where it would be tolerated for a moment. Instead of going forward, British Columbia is actually going backward in temperance legislation, and it is now nearly fifty years behind any other province in the Dominion."

Our contemporary is slightly in error in representing the effect of the *disinterested* THEODORE'S amendment, as the justices of the peace who issue the licenses must reside and have jurisdiction in the municipality for which the license is to be granted. However, the amendment is undoubtedly, apart altogether from the mere temperance aspect of the case, a retrogression of the worst kind alike worthy the man who introduced it and the government which allowed it to be carried through. The regularly constituted licensing board of Cowichan, agreeable to the public sentiment of the district, would not issue a license at the behest of Mr. DUNSMUIR, and recourse was had to the subservient majority in the House to virtually take away the last pretence of "local option" retained by that and other municipalities through which a railway passes. The government is primarily responsible for the legislation of the House, and must, if they are true to the principles of "responsible government," be held accountable for this iniquitous measure. And yet, strange to say, the *Columbian* is a thick and thin supporter of the combination of "whiskey and water"—the latter represented by JOHN ROBSON—which will have to account to the country for the "legislation that one might expect in Russia."

LEGISLATIVE WASTE.

"A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." Last session of the Legislature Mr. R. DUNSMUIR gave notice of a bill to provide for biennial sessions. The organ of the government, whose boss Mr. DUNSMUIR is, had not a word to say in defence of the proposed legislation, and if we mistake not, never mentioned the measure in its editorial columns. The Toronto *Mail*, however, believes there are strong reason in favor of biennial sessions. Each meeting of a legislature involves a large expenditure—in Ontario $115,000, and in Quebec $180,000. In British Columbia probably $20,000 is expended each session. For economical reasons, therefore, our Toronto contemporary is of opinion that a meeting of the House each alternate year would be in the public interest. The loss that might result to the province, by the delay in legislation affecting commercial interests alone, is left entirely out of the question, but it must be obvious to everyone that contingencies arise and new situations present themselves with such rapidity in a new country that a loss, ten fold greater than the expenses of a session, might be incurred in any year. A dishonest and extravagant administration, with two years, estimates at its disposal, would squander more money than could be saved by the biennial session absurdity. If the object is to economise, it can be arrived at by another method. The last session of the British Columbia legislature was extended to over two months, and the actual work done could easily have been accomplished in three or four weeks. By reducing the sessional allowance about 50 per cent, and limiting the duration of a session, the same saving would be effected. A biennial session would, in all probability, be lengthened out to twice the ordinary time, and instead of two months, four would be taken to act through double the business now transacted, while the cost would also be doubled. Biennial sessions are only applicable to a State whose need for public and special enactments has been supplied, and only to it when honest and able to administer its affairs.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN THE U. S.

It is evident that the present will be a year of unusual activity for railway construction in the United States. The Chicago *Journal of Commerce* has published a statement showing the extent of the intended track-laying, repairs and extension, as well as new lines to be undertaken for the current year. It claims since January 1, 1887, to have devoted more time, labor and expense to a collection, classification and compilation of information regarding the new track-laying in this country than is usual for newspapers of any kind, and though by no means complete or perfect, we here begin the publication of the information gained. * * * Enough is gleaned to show that the demand for rails and railway material is to be unprecedented, and such as to call out the utmost exertions of our present capacity. There is only a small degree of activity to be found in the northeastern states. Maine has a total of not to exceed 300 miles of new track and 400 of old. New Hampshire 280 of old and 60 of new. Vermont 160 of old and 80 of new. Massachusetts will relay some 600 miles of old track and 430 of new. Connecticut is credited with 60 miles of new rails and 130 of old. New York has accounts of old track to be laid to the amount of seven hundred miles and 690 of new road. New Jersey forty-six miles of new track, 120 old track and double track, connections, elevated roads, etc. Pennsylvania is credited with a probable relaying of 1850 miles of old, 746 of new. Maryland and the Baltimore & Ohio 1300 miles of old track and 430 of new, a total of 2436 miles of new road and 5430 of old." Discussing this report editorially, the journal named adds: "Some weeks ago we gave a report of the capacity of the steel-rail mills of the country, showing that if required the mills could probably furnish rails for laying a total of 30,000 miles of track, new and old, for 1887. The next question was, would that mileage be laid?" The answer is made: "The indications as at present presented are that there will be 15,000 miles of new track laid besides the relaying of nearly that amount of old track and the transfer of a large part of the old rails to sidings, turnouts and yards." It should be recalled, however, that a number of well-informed trade papers seriously questioned the *Journal of Commerce's* report of steel-rail-mill capacity. The data for the conclusion reached as to track-laying does not appear to be given in full.

THE PRIESTHOOD ATTACKED.

LORD SELBORNE, in a recent issue of the *Liberal Unionist*, makes a fierce attack upon the Irish priesthood. He begins by asking, "by what claim do they stand above the laws?" * * Until lately the priesthood supported the precepts of the Bible. Now are seen surprising changes. The art of calling evil good and good evil has been highly developed, but I have seen no formal argument adduced to prove that open practical sympathy, not with the victims, but with inflictors, of violence is in accordance with the spirit and principles of the Sixth Commandment." After similar references to intimidation, boycotting and nonpayment of rent, he says: "The only conceivable explanation of this alliance between a Christian priesthood and those who carry on such social and political warfare by such means is the assumption somewhere of the authority to dispense with and supersede the law of the land, and every other law of moral obligation auxiliary to the law thus set aside." Lord SELBORNE is not sure such pretension was advanced even in the Middle Ages, when the most extravagant claims were allowed on behalf of the clergy. After referring to the Papal claims in 1864 and 1874, to infallibility the liberation from all civil subjection, and to GLADSTONE'S comment thereon, that nobody could become a convert to Catholicism without renouncing his moral and mental freedom and placing his civil loyalty at the mercy of another, Lord SELBORNE proceeds: "For any church to ally herself with the forces of anarchy and disorder is certainly not a light matter. To many people in England, who, though firmly attached to the Protestant faith, have sympathized with the Catholics whenever secular power appeared to press them hardly, and who have been always ready to extend them the fullest measure of civil equality, the new attitude of the heads of the Irish Church must be painful in the highest degree. Not chiefly because it aggravates civil trouble and throws into the scale of public demoralization a power which ought, above all others, to be opposed, but even more because it disappoints the hopes which might have been formed of better days to come for that great part of Christendom which the Roman Church represents. The article upon the whole at the present juncture is regarded as ill-advised, mischievous, and calculated to do more harm than good. It is severely criticised by the British press.

PRINCE Edward Island has a deficit $10,000 this year.

ELECTION protests have been filled in Quebec West and in Queen's Annapolis and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

THE public accounts of P. E. Island shows a deficit for the year of over $10,000 and a total debt of about $150,000.

Mr. Bargill's majority in East Bruce on Saturday last was only 123, which is less than one third of his majority in February.

THE Tories of Kingston have decided not to put in a counter-petition against Mr. Gunn, as they cannot find a single instance of attempted bribery and corruption, though they offered a reward of $200 for every case.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

Closing Out Sale.

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

—COMMENCING—

SATURDAY, 2nd APRIL,

And continuing until the whole Stock is disposed of.

THE GOODS ARE RE-MARKED

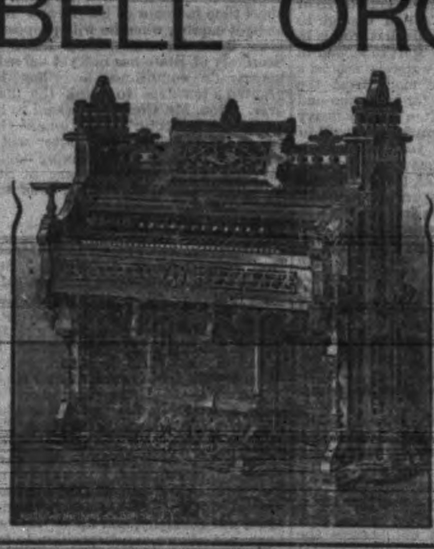
At Prices to Ensure a Speedy Clearance.

WILLIAM DENNY.

☞ The Store for Lease. mar30

THE GENUINE

BELL ORGAN.



MANUFACTURED BY W. BELL & CO., GUELPH, ONT.

Is the pioneer in Canada, is today the only recognized *High Class Instrument* manufactured in the country.

The Superiority OF THE **Bell Organ** has been demonstrated at all the World's Fairs, and the demand is constantly increasing.

Intending purchasers will do well to call on the AGENTS FOR VICTORIA,

C. A. LOMBARD & Co.,

Government Street. sep11

WE WANT

To Catch Your Eye!

And bring to your notice our Splendid Stock of

PANTS

ALL SIZES AND PRICES.

500 PAIRS TO CHOOSE FROM.

MECHANICS'

CLOTHING STORE,

48 JOHNSON STREET. mar14

FOR SALE.

MATHERS' LIQUEUR WHISKEY,

$10 per Dozen Cash

--ALSO,--

Invoice of Gents' Hosiery.
Ladies' Gloves of all sorts.
Cardigan Jackets.
Lawn Tennis Shirts.

Apply to A. FERGUSON, Agent

DANIELL & CO., Government St.

Over Baker's Boot Store. mar16 12m

Flour, Butter, Cheese.

The undersigned have on sale:

Ogilvie's Patent & Strong Bakers' Flour.
Saanich Extra Family Flour.
Saanich Bran.
Eastern Butter and Cheese, and all kinds of Produce.

AGENTS for the Oxford Soap Works

J. & A. CLEARIHUE,

YATES STREET. mar9 1m

John Weiler,

MANUFACTURER OF

FURNITURE

OF ALL GRADES,

And Importer of

Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Carpets, Oilcloth, Linoleum,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

AGENT FOR DOMINION

WIRE MATTRESSES,

Only Mattress Manufactured in Canada using Oil Tempered Springs; awarded First Prize wherever exhibited, and testimonials from leading institutions throughout the whole Dominion. Call and examine them. Also

IRON BEDSTEADS

Combined with above Mattress.

☞ The Trade Supplied at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

P. O. Box 218, Victoria, B. C. jan28

At Cheapside.

JUST ARRIVED.

Fancy Dinner and Tea Sets, Very Cheap. Fancy Chamber Sets, at very Low Prices Lamps, Stoves, and General

Household Furniture,

New and Secondhand, Cutlery, &c.

Gardening and Carpenter's Tools always in stock. Settlers' and Miners' Outfits a specialty.

GEO. POWELL & CO.,

Cheapside, DeCosmos' Block, Government St. Victoria March 12 1887. 2m D&W

Potatoes, Oats, Hay AND BRAN.

50 tons Choice Table Potatoes.
10 tons of Bright Clean Oats, a splendid lot.
Upland Hay, a superior article
Chop Feed, Bran, &c.

TO BE SOLD AT THE

OLD FEED STORE,

S. CLAY'S,

Corner of Douglas & Johnson Sts. mar16 1m

Yorkshire Market,

ESTABLISHED 1858.

W. W. EVANS & CO.,

Yates Street, between Government and Broad.

Beef and Pork Packers. Sugar-cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Pure Leaf Lard. Every class of goods pertaining to the business. nov27 ly

COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN

Monumental Work.

Drawings and testimonials may be seen at the Office of the Agents for Victoria.

H. G. & R. WALKER, Spencer's Arcade

nov20 D&W 6m

Samuel May & Co.,

TORONTO

Manufacturers of

Billiard & Pool Tables,

With Steel and Monarch Cushions.

Importers of and Dealers in all kinds of

BILLIARD MATERIAL

Ten Pin Alley Balls, Pins, &c.

Always in stock the B. C. Agency.

H. G. & R. WALKER, Spencer's Arcade, Victoria.

THE OLD RELIABLE JOHN BULL BITTERS.

UNEQUALLED.

A. B. GRAY & CO., VICTORIA,

Sole Agents for British Columbia nov26 D&W

GENERAL

PASSENGER AGENCY.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES,

To or from Great Britain or the Continent.

Berths secured in advance by telegraph.

HALL & GOEPEL.

GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

A. A. Aaronson, PAWNBROKER.

Money advanced to any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Trinkets Trunks and Contents, or on any Approved Security.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing purchased. Parties waited on at their residences. INDIAN CURIOS in rare and endless variety. Note the address—Johnson Street, between Broad and Government. a24

Kings Head Beer Hall,

JOHNSON STREET

THE old favorably well known House has been splendidly renovated and ranks now amongst the finest fitted up Houses in the town. Wm. White late of the Fountain Saloon, will be happy to see all his old friends and acquaintances, and the aim of the establishment shall be, as in the past, to make the above resort in every respect as comfortable for their guests as possible.

BOWRING AND WHITE.

BEER A SPECIALTY. FIVE CENTS A GLASS. jan10

S. S. HYAMS,

OPTICIAN, 207 Fort Street between Broad and Douglas, Victoria, B. C. Perfected Spectacles and Eye Glasses always on hand and carefully adjusted to sight; twenty-five years' experience in fitting glasses. Satisfaction guaranteed. ☞ OPTICAL GOODS EVERY DESCRIPTION. dec29 12m

Regent Sample Room,

Corner Douglas & Johnson St.

ROSS J. FERGUSON,

PROPRIETOR mar19

GERMAN HOSIERY!

—IN—

LADIES, CHILDRENS' & MEN'S,

—AT—

Fully 25 Per Cent. Below Usual Cost.

30 DOZEN
Men's Fancy Stripes Seamless Sox, per pair.....25 cents

36 DOZEN
Men's Dark Solid Colors, do. do., per pair.....25 cents

22 DOZEN
Men's Vienna Merino do. do.....3 pair for $1

45 DOZEN
Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, Seamless, per pair.....25 cents

39 DOZEN
Ladies' do. do. Fancy Stripes, Seamless, 3 pairs for.....$1

47 DOZEN
Ladies' do., Solid Color do., in Black, Navy, Garnet, Cardinal and Brown, 3 pair for.....$1

98 DOZEN
Children's & Misses' Fine Ribbed in Garn't, Blk, Brown, Navy and Fawn.....25 to 35c

A Fine Line of ALL OVER EMBROIDERY and Tucking for Yokes and Sleeves, full width, from 60c per yard.

Argyle House

CLARENCE BLOCK,

Douglas Street.

mar15 D&W 1m

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE

WE LEAD: OTHERS FOLLOW.

Is the justly earned motto of the light-running "Domestic" Sewing Machine. In its mechanical construction it has no rival but many imitators.

The new line of attachments that are now sent with each "Domestic" are specialties that no other machine has.

Do not buy a Sewing Machine because it looks like the "Domestic" and can be had a few dollars cheaper. "The best is the cheapest," and that is the light-running "Domestic."

T. W. FLETCHER, Agt,

FORT STREET

feb 12

BUTTER.

200 Kegs Choice Brockville and Morrisburg

BUTTER,

For sale by

THOS. EARLE.

jan8

NOTICE.

B. C. DIRECTORY.

ALL BUSINESS FIRMS MAKING CHANGES in their establishments, or other persons of new arrival, wishing to have their names inserted in the New Directory, free of charge, will please forward alterations or names to the publishers office Broad street.

E. MALLANDAINE.
R. T. WILLIAMS.

Victoria, March 11, 1887. mar11

QUEEN CITY Orchestra AND Brass Band

VICTORIA, B. C.

ENTIRELY NEW MUSIC FURNISHED for Operas, Theatres, Balls, Parties and Picnics. On and after this date I am sole Manager. Orders can be left at F. Campbell's corner, or P. O. Box 109.

F. E. CAMPBELL, Jr.

mar9 1m

Land Applications.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase (135) one hundred and thirty-five acres, more or less, of pastoral land at the Hot Springs, Kootenay District:—

Commencing at a post planted at the south west corner of land purchased by John T. Galbraith on Hot Spring Creek; thence west (50) fifty chains, more or less, to bank of Columbia River; thence southerly, following the bank of said river, to north west corner of land applied for to purchase by Geo. Geary; thence east (40) forty chains, more or less, along the northern boundary of said land; thence north (30) thirty chains, more or less, to place of commencement.

jan7-law 2mo — R. B. S. CLARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated at Jackson Bay, Coast district, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake about 50 chains Northwest of the beach and running North forty (40) chains thence East 40 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence West 40 chains to point of commencement.

VAN BREMER.

Victoria, March 19, 1887. mr23-law2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land more or less in the Homathko River Valley Coast district. Described as follows: Commencing at a stake on the right bank of the West slough of the Homathko River from which running West 40 chains; thence North 80 chains; thence East to the right bank of said slough; thence South along the right bank of the slough to the piece of commencement.

A. M. SANTON.

Victoria, March 19, 1887. mr23-law2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 280 acres of land situated in the Homathko River Valley Coast district, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake on the right bank of the West slough of the Homathko River, it being the Northeast corner of W. Van Bremer's claim from which running West 40 chains; thence North 68 chains; thence East to the right bank of the slough; thence South along the right bank of the slough to the place of beginning.

M. C. IRELAND.

Victoria, March 19, 1887. mr23-law2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated in Sayward district, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake about 60 chains Southwest of the Southeast corner of Indian Reserve Campbell river, and running West 40 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence West 20 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence East 40 chains; thence North 40 chains; thence East 20 chains; thence North 40 chains to point of commencement.

MORRIS MOSS.

Victoria, March 19, 1887. mr23-law2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 480 acres of land situated in the Campbell River Valley, Sayward district, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake about 10 chains West of the South Fork of Campbell river, and about 40 chains South of the main Campbell river from which running West 80 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence East 40 chains; thence South 40 chains; East 40 chains; thence North 80 chains to point of commencement.

M. C. IRELAND.

Victoria, March 19, 1887. mr23-law2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated near Beaver Creek, Loughborough Inlet Coast District and described as follows: Commencing half a mile from head of bay and running North 40 chains; thence West 80 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

MORRIS MOSS.

Victoria, March 19th, 1887. mr23-law-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of situated in Sayward District and described as follows: Commencing at a stake at the North West corner of a small lake about three miles West of Menzies bay and running West 40 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence East 40 chains, thence North 80 chains to point of commencement.

M. C. IRELAND.

Victoria, March 19th, 1887. mr23-law1m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of lands, situate at Wellbore Channel, near Thurlow and Hardwicke Islands, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing from post near beach, about half mile north of Darcy Point. Thence running north eighty [80] chains. Thence east eighty [80] chains. Thence south eighty [80] chains. Thence west eighty [80] chains to place of commencement.

T. D. JONES.

Nanaimo, Feb. 12, 1887. Feb18-law-1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to purchase 640 acres of land, situated and described as follows:

Commencing at northwest corner of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due west 80 chains, more or less, to Sooke river, thence southerly following Sooke river to the north boundary of Section 49, Sooke District; thence N. E. along said boundary line to the northeast corner of said Section 49; thence southerly along the eastern boundaries of Sections 49, 48, 47, 46, Sooke District, thence easterly along the north boundaries of Sections 50, 51, and 52 to western boundary of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due north to point of commencement.

MATTHEW T. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, B. C., 6th Dec. 1886. dec 6 law-tf

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situated in the Osoyoos Division, Yale District, described as follows: Commencing at southwest corner of my purchase Block No. 2; thence east 57 chains; thence south 80 chains to Thomas Ellis's purchase; thence west 25 chains to Okanagan Lake, following lake to point of starting. Also commencing at the northwest corner of Lot 155, Group 1; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement. Also commencinf at southeast corner of Lot 187; thence north 80 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 20 chains to point of commencement

ALFRED H. WADE.

February 25, 1887. feb25 law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 1286 acres of land at Menzies Bay Sayward District described as follows:

The north east corner post is situated on the north bank of small river running into Menzies Bay, distance about two miles miles south west from aforesaid Menzies Bay; thence running south 80 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 160 chains to point of commencement.

JAS. KING.
E. PRIEST E. C.

Nanaimo, B. C., Jan. 24, 1887. jan 26-law2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 250 acres of pastoral land on Salt Spring Island, North; being all that portion of Long Point, on Ganges Harbor, south of the preemption of M. J. Norton, and containing 250 acres, more or less.

JOHN NORTON.

3rd March, 1887. mar19 law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land, situated and described as follows:

Commencing at N. E. corner of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due north 40 chains, thence, due west 160 chains, more or less, to Sooke River, thence southerly along Sooke river 40 chains, thence due east 160 chains to point of commencement.

M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE.

Victoria, B. C., 6th Dec. 1886. dec 6 law-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land, situate in New Westminster District and described as commencing at the N. W. corner of G. L. Hill's claim; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

GEO. McALLISTER.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 22, 1887. jan26 law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INtend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District, and described as follows: Commencing at J. King's N. W. corner; thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement. [illegible]

Victoria, B. C., 22d Jan., 1887. [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase two hundred acres of land, more or less, situated on the East Coast of Vancouver Island, and described as follows:

Commencing at a stake at the northeast corner of M. C. Ireland's claim, about four miles N. W. of Seymour Narrows; thence running sixty chains west; thence forty chains south; thence 20 chains to beach; thence southeasterly following meanderings of shore, to point of commencement.

MORRIS MOSS.

January 17, 1887. [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INtend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase [illegible] acres of Land situate in New Westminster District, and described as follows: Commencing at G. McAllister's N. E. corner; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

[illegible]

Victoria, B. C. 22 Jany 1887. [illegible]

FRANCE'S NEW RIFLE.

NEW ARMS AND PROJECTILES BASED ON ADVANCED SCIENCE.

The Fate of Great Battles Generally Decided by the Efficiency of the Infantry—The Franco-German War—The "Chalons Rifle."

The French army has been devoting its energy to devising new arms and projectiles based upon the most advanced science. The melinite shell has been adopted for their artillery, and it is claimed that the explosive force of melinite is 100 times greater than gunpowder and tenfold as great as dynamite; that neither masonry nor ironclad forts can resist its force. The new progressive powder, invented by Col. Brugere, is vastly more powerful than ordinary gunpowder; its peculiarity is that it burns without smoke, and almost without noise, and developing its energy gradually while the projectile is moving through the barrel of the gun, the recoil is reduced to a minimum, and it may be better described as a "push" rather than a shock.

The fate of all great battles has almost invariably depended upon the efficiency of the infantry. The Macedonian phalanx of Alexander, the tenth legion of Cæsar, the English infantry of the Black Prince, the Spanish infantry of Charles V, the grenadier guards of Frederick the Great, the imperial guard of Napoleon, the British infantry of Clive and Wellington, the "Stonewall brigade" of Jackson, the Prussian infantry of Germany—these have successively been the great factors of victory. Therefore, the development of infantry tactics and arms has always been the object of great generals. The substitution of the iron for the wooden ramrod by Frederick the Great made the Prussian infantry able to fire more rapidly than their opponents, and win the victories which introduced Prussia as a military power. Napoleon, changing the principal of infantry tactics from the volley fire to skirmish fire, revolutionized warfare, and laid down the principle that the fire and not the mass of infantry was its best work. Wellington, carrying out this idea, trusted to the "thin red line"—infantry in line of battle and not in column; yet in those days the infantry arm was the smooth bore musket of very short range. Though the rifle was furnished to the flank companies of regiments and to special corps fifty years ago it was not until our own civil war that whole armies were armed with rifled muskets, the use of which made the fate of heavy columns of attack against steady troops a foregone conclusion; witness our attack on Marye's heights at Fredericksburg and Pickett's charge at Gettysburg. The development of infantry fire has in fact relegated the bayonet to the limbo of mediæval pike and Roman swords, and has converted cavalry into the eyes and ears of the army rather than its mailed arm in the decisive moment of battle.

A cavalry charge is "magnificent, but it is not war," as the French Gen. Bosquet said of the charge of Balaklava. The cavalry saber has been driven from the battlefield by the revolver and rifle; in the Franco-German war, with 80,000 German cavalry and nearly as many French cavalry, the hospital returns show that there were only 212 wounds by sabers and butts of muskets, all told. At Sedan a squadron of the hussars of the French imperial guard charged the German skirmish line at 400 yards distant; none of their bodies were found nearer than 100 yards; three-fourths of the squadron fell in galloping 300 yards. Such was the terrible work of the breach loading needle gun.

Once only was the column of attack used in the Franco-German war. In one of the battles before Metz, Gen. Steinmetz formed the famous Brandenburg brigade in column to pierce the French lines. In spite of the bravery and discipline of that picked corps, they were ignominiously routed, and Gen. Steinmetz reprimanded for thus throwing away the lives of splendid troops.

If such were the conditions of battle in 1870, what must they be to-day, when the rapidity of infantry fire has been increased manifold by the use of magazine breech-loaders and the effective range of military rifles doubled by the use of "progressive" powder and improved projectiles?

The French army is now armed with a magazine rifle which possesses almost all the above qualifications—the "Chalons rifle," invented by Col. Lebel, superintendent of the infantry school at Chalons. The range of the Chalons rifle is unprecedented. At 2,000 yards its effects are frightful; the ball leaves the rifle with a velocity of 1,800 feet a second, and revolves 5,000 times a second; its point blank range is 500 yards. The caliber has been reduced to 32-100ths of an inch, and the lead projectile covered with a thin coating of steel and brass, so that it may take the rifle grooves without leading them in the quickness of revolution of the projectile in the barrel.

The importance of infantry armed with guns having a point blank range of 500 yards can hardly be overestimated; the use of a smokeless powder removes one of the greatest difficulties to quick firing rifles; the use of magazine guns, like the Chalons rifle, makes it practically impossible for an enemy to cross the death swept zone of 500 yards in front of them.—Boston Herald.

A Hint to Correspondents.

"Correspondents sending newspapers should be careful to mark the paragraphs they wish the editor to see," says an English contemporary journal, and we reproduce it on this side of the ocean with an emphasis proportioned to the distance. If our correspondents could know how much valuable time was uselessly spent in looking over papers in the often futile endeavor to find out why they were sent they would save us much trouble. Make a dash with a blue, red, or even black lead pencil, or with ink if it be preferred, at the upper left hand corner of the article to which they would call our attention, and the eye will catch it at once, and the object of sending the paper be accomplished.

Electricity in Weaving.

A manufacturer of Roubaix, M. Henry Buisini, has just discovered a very curious application of electricity to looms. He adopts an indicator which strikes when a thread in the warp breaks, and thus saves the warper from taking out any of his work to find the flaw, and he need not pay such close attention to the quickly moving threads, which is so injurious to the sight. The invention can be applied to power looms.

Retired List of the Navy.

The retired list of the navy is swelling. There are fifty rear admirals, fifteen commodores, fourteen captains, twelve commanders, twenty lieutenant commanders, forty-one lieutenants, forty-six surgeons, twenty paymasters and seventy-two engineers.—Brooklyn Eagle.

White Malleable Iron Ore.

A writer upon the products of Arkansas says: "The most remarkable and interesting mineral of all this region is the white malleable iron ore, regarding the existence and malleability of which a great deal of skepticism is said to exist. It is found in the corner of Howard county, adjoining the frontier of Montgomery, Polk and Pike."—Exchange.

A woman who married a "perfect angel of a man" is usually a widow. This is tough, but it is true.

RICHMOND'S FAMOUS FIRE.

How a Great Piece of News Was Treated in the Old Days.

The editor of The Richmond Standard was present, and wrote the following account for his paper the next day:

"Last night the play house in this city was crowded with an unusual audience. There could not have been less than 600 persons in the house. Just before the conclusion of the play the scenery caught fire. The editor of this paper was in the house when the ever to be remembered deplorable accident occurred. He is informed that the scenery took fire in the back part of the house by the raising of a chandelier; that the boy who was ordered by some of the players to raise it stated that if he did so the scenery would take fire, when he was commanded in a peremptory manner to hoist it. The boy obeyed and the fire instantly communicated to the scenery. He gave the alarm in the rear of the stage and requested some of the attendants to cut the cords by which the combustible materials were suspended. The person whose duty it was to perform this became panic stricken and sought his own safety.

"The flames spread almost with the rapidity of lightn'ng, and the fire falling from the ceiling upon the performers was the first notice the audience had of their danger. Even then many supposed it a part of the play, and were a little time restrained from flight by a cry from the stage that there was no danger. The performers and their attendants in vain endeavored to tear down the scenery. The fire flashed in every part of the house with a rapidity horrible and astonishing, and, alas! gushing tears and unspeakable anguish deprived me of utterance.

"There was but one door for the greatest part of the audience to pass. Men, women and children were pressing upon each other, while the flames were seizing upon those behind. Those nearest the windows, which were very high, were afraid to leap down, while those behind them were seen catching on fire and writhing in the greatest agony of pain and distress. . . . Imagine what cannot be described. All of those in the pit escaped, and had cleared themselves from the house before those in the boxes could get down, and the door was for some time empty. Those from above were pushing each other down the steps, when the hindermost might have got out by leaping into the pit. There would not have been the least difficulty in descending from the first boxes into the pit."—Richmond Cor. New York Sun.

Roll Call in the House.

A Washington correspondent describes a roll call in the house of representatives: "'Roll call!' shout the pages, running about the corridors of the house wing. 'Roll call! Yeas and nays! Yeas and nays!' It reminds one of the boys about the theatres or opera singing. 'Opera books! Books of the opera! Libretto! libretto!' The effect, however, is quite different. If you are in the restaurant when an important bill is pending you will witness a stampede when the little fellows run from table to table with their 'Roll call!' 'Division of the house!' or 'Call of the house!' The latter is a variety, but the former signals to members occur every day. Down into the sub-basement, down into the subterranean committee rooms, into the restaurant, into the bar, along the main corridors, among the reception rooms, and even across to the 'Congressional,' the small boys with the silver badge skip with the cry: 'Roll call!' 'Roll call!' And the members who are interested in that particular measure drop knife and fork, drop gossip with the ladies, drop stories with the gentlemen, drop cocktails and courting and rush toward the hall of the house. This is managed differently from a few years ago, when every member had to be on hand and look out for himself. Now the floor may show less than a quorum when the clerk begins to read, and then before the second call begins for absentees the members have been gathered in from the rooms and corridors, and a pretty full house is recorded."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

New Tanning Substance from Coal.

A new extract of coal is being introduced in Germany for industrial purposes, especially for tanning leather and disinfection generally, to which the name "pyrofuxin" is given by the discoverer, Professor Paulus Reinsch, of Erlangen, Bavaria. Unlike the generality of such compounds, this new material is not a derivative of coal tar, or of any of the distillates of coal, but is obtained directly from coal itself. Pit or bituminous coal contains most of it, and is prepared by being broken into nuts. The crude pyrofuxin is extracted by repeated boilings in a solution of caustic soda. The pyrofuxin enters into solution and is allowed to stand for a time. It is then poured off and a carbonic acid gas is passed through it. The resultant liquor has a specific gravity of 1.025 to 1.030, and holds from ten to fifteen grammes of pyrofuxin to the liter.

In its purified form the compound is a fine, non-triturable substance, without taste or smell, non-poisonous and in appearance like catechu. Some Russian coal contains 18 per cent. of pyrofuxin. After the extraction of this material the coal remains combustible. It is described as being one of the most powerful and effective antiseptics known to science. On this account it is expected to be most valuable for tanning, as being twenty-eight times quicker in action than bark and producing a better result at decreased cost. It will be soon enough to give credence to this alleged leather tanning agent when specimens of good leather are produced.—Scientific American.

Slang in the Restaurant.

Men who write books about slang might find material in some restaurants. In Kansas City there is an abundance of it. Only in one place in St. Louis—on Morgan street—can you hear downright slang in the giving of the orders, and curious it is. If you tell the waiter you want an oyster stew, he shouts out to the kitchen: "Jesse James!" A beefsteak becomes "slaughter in a pan;" plain, black coffee is "coffee in the dark;" potatoes unpeeled are "Murphy with his coat on;" two eggs fried on one side are transformed into "sunny side up;" buckwheat cakes are spoken of in gambler fashion as "stack of reds with copper on top," and batter cakes as "stack of whites."—Waiter in Globe-Democrat.

Rye as a Soiling Crop.

Results from experiments conducted at the Pennsylvania State College of Agricultural grounds, in relation to the value of rye as a forage crop for soiling, make it appear: 1. That so far as the chemical analysis can determine, soiling rye is much inferior to pasture grass as an exclusive feed. 2. Fed with some nitrogenous substance, as malt sprouts, oil cake, etc., it may in many instances be more profitable on account of its much greater yield. 3. Quite old soiling rye closely resembles the mean of first and second crop hay in composition, but is juicier, and has a yield which is greater by one-half. 4. High manuring produces a crop of better nutritive quality, and in very much greater quantity, and no distinction was shown by the cattle fed against the ranker growth.

Raising Sea Island Cotton.

Experiments made in raising sea island or long staple cotton in southern Alabama have been very successful. Some believe that a better article can be raised at some distance from the sea than on the islands off the coast. This year it will be planted in various places where only common cotton has been raised before.—Chicago Times.

THIRTEEN CASES
BURT'S FINE BOOTS & SHOES,
JUST RECEIVED THIS DAY.
--ALSO,--
LADIES' FANCY SLIPPERS.
G. H. MAYNARD, - - Fort Street,
SOLE AGENT.

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ERSKINE'S
Boot and Shoe Emporium,
Corner Government & Johnson Sts.
BEST VALUE IN TOWN.

Hats, Hats, Hats.
From the Finest Fur to the Cheapest Wool,
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS.
All Styles in American, English and Canadian Stiff & Soft Hats.
B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Johnson St., between Broad & Douglas.
mar14

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Craigflower Steam Mills
Now doing a good business. Capable of making the best article of
OATMEAL
In the Province. Also,
A PEARL BARLEY MILL
Together with a SAWMILL, 62-inch Saw. An Oatmeal Miller will find this a rare opportunity. Apply to
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If you want to replace the Plants lost last Winter, send to me.
10 House Plants, by Mail, $1.
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25 packets Flower Seeds, $1.
I have the most complete stock of
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Occupants of houses should secure their Windows and Doors against Cold Drafts by ordering
Browne's Patent Metallic and Rubber Weather Strips
for Windows and Doors, which entirely exclude
COLD DRAFTS,
Saving half your fuel; and DUST in Summer, saving your Carpets, Curtains and Furniture, RATTLING SASHES stopped. Windows can be raised or lowered as usual for Ventilation. Have stood the test of 15 YEARS on finest Private and Public Buildings in the principal Cities. Used on all DRAWING ROOM and SLEEPING CARS in the United States and Europe and Warranted Good Five Years.
For sale by JOHN P. ELFORD, P.O. Box 201, Victoria, B. C. JOHN TEAGUE, Architect. Orders may be left with S. C. BURRIS, Architect, where Samples can be seen. feb -1mo

Notices.

WARNING!

All persons are hereby informed that James' Bay Bridge Will be closed until further notice.

Persons passing the Barricade at either end will do so at their own risk, and are liable to be prosecuted.

By order,
P. LEECH,
Victoria, February 24th, 1887. City Surveyor.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between M. E. DeCandia and F. H. Curry, doing business as Grocers under the firm name of De Candia and Curry, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, F. H. Curry retiring from said firm. The business will in future be carried on by M. E. De Candia, who will collect all debts and pay all liabilities of the said firm.

M. E. DE CANDIA.
F. H. CURRY.

Witness—D. LINDSAY.
Victoria, April 12, 1887. ap13 10t

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP FORMERLY EXISTING between D. R. Harris and G. Hargreaves as civil engineers under the name of Harris & Hargreaves, was dissolved on the 1st day of January, 1885, since which date the business has been carried on by G. Hargreaves on his own account.

D. R. HARRIS,
G. HARGREAVES.

Witness,
J. E. MARTIN.

Notice.

MR. GUSTAV LEISER HAS BEEN Admitted as a partner in the business of a Dry Goods Merchant, now carried on by Moses Lenz upon Government Street and the concern will henceforth be known as "LENZ & LEISER."
Victoria, Dec. 4, 1886 MOSES LENZ.
GUSTAV LEISER.
Witness, THEODORE DAVIE.

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Cordwood and Timber Yard
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First-Class Cordwood, and full cords guaranteed.
Cedar Posts and Poles for sale, and delivered to all parts of the city, at reasonable rates.
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Lots for Sale.
ALLSOP & MASON.
Lulu Island.
Farms of 40 acres each at $20 per acre.
TERMS $7.50 per acre, cash balance on interest at 6 per cent.
See Rand Bros. about it. They have also large lists of property in all parts of the province.
RAND BROS., Victoria, B. C.
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TREATS with the same remarkable success as of old, ALL CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES. Correspondence solicited and prompt attention given thereto. Call, or write for pamphlet and list of questions. june7

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THE BEST IN THE MARKET
Carried off two premiums at the late Mechanics' Fair, Portland. At New Orleans was sold at close of Exhibition at a higher price than any other flour, and pronounced by leading bakers to be the best they ever used.
Sold by all leading Grocers.
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FULL ROLLER PROCESS
Manufactured by the Salem (Oregon) Capitol Flour Mills Company, Limited.
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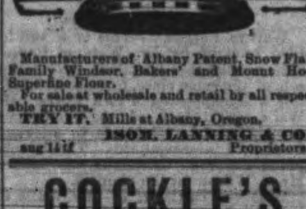
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LOST MANHOOD,
Nervous Debility Spermotorrhea, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Impoverished Blood, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage; also, Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphillis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Incontinence, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture—receive searching treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.
Both Sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call immediately or write. Delays are dangerous. nov1 D&W

The Starr Kidney Pad,
A PERMANENT,
Sure Cure for Diseases
Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System, or Attendant Complaints—causing Pain in Small of Back, Sides, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent Scanty, Difficult, Painful or Copious Micturation, Inability of Retention and Sedimentary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., denoting the presence in the system of Diseases common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and passages; Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc., etc.
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PRICES.—Child's Pad, $1.50 (cures bed-wetting) Regular Pad, $2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases $3.00.
"GOOD BACKING.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co of Toronto are again introducing in this province their famous cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their great antidote for so many distressing diseases. The inveterate complaints of diabetes and Bright's disease or the kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, which have no equal in the effectual treatment of lame backs and all weakness of the lumbar and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1886.
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Retail by E. Pimbury & Co., Nanaimo, T. Pickard, Denman Island; R. B. Richardson, Cowichan; A. R. Johnson & Co., Chemainus; J. McNeely, Ladner's Landing; A. M. Herring and D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster; H. McDowell & Co., Vancouver; McCartney & Bro., Kamloops and Vancouver; Clarke & Co., Kamloops; W. R. Megaw, Priest Valley; and Vancouver Drug Co., Vancouver. sept 11

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Remember our Scenery is without exception the Grandest in the World. You pass through an ever-changing Panorama of Mountains, Lakes, Rivers, Canyons and Glaciers—Prairies—delighting every one who has travelled over the Canadian Pacific Railway.
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For Tickets, Sleeping Car Berths, and all information, apply at office of the
Canadian Pacific Navigation Company
whose steamers make close daily connection with all through trains.
G. V. HEATHCOTE, Contracting Agent. D. R. MUNRO, Ticket Agent.
D. E. BROWN,
District Freight and Passenger Agent.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.
COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing Monday, Aug. 2, 1886.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

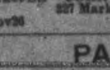
Leaves Victoria at	5:45 a.m.
Arrives at Townsend at	10:00 a.m.
Leaves Townsend at	10:30 a.m.
Arrives at Seattle at	2:30 p.m.
Leaves Seattle at	3:45 p.m.
Arrives at Tacoma at	5:45 p.m.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

Leaves St. Paul at	4:20 p.m.
Leaves Helena at	6:25 p.m.
Leaves Wallula at	10:50 p.m.
Arrives at Portland at	10:20 a.m.
Leaves Portland at	11:00 a.m.
Leaves Tacoma at	4:00 a.m.
Arrives at Seattle at	6:15 a.m.
Leaves Seattle at	7:00 a.m.
Arrives at Townsend at	11:00 a.m.
Leaves Townsend at	11:30 a.m.
Arrives at Victoria at	3:30 p.m.

For further particulars, apply to
ROBERT IRVING,
General Ticket Agent.
Two doors north of Post Office, Government street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Navigation Co.
(LIMITED.)
TIME TABLE NO. 6
Taking effect March 20, 1887.
Burrard Inlet Route.
VICTORIA TO
Port Moody and Vancouver,
Daily except Monday, at 2 o'clock.
Moodyville and Hastings,
Wednesday and Friday, at 2 o'clock.
Port Moody to Victoria,
Daily except Monday, at 2:30 o'clock.
Vancouver to Victoria,
Daily except Monday, at 13:30 o'clock.
New Westminster Route.
LEAVE VICTORIA
For New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island,
Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
Plumper Pass
Wednesday, at 7 o'clock.
Leaves New Westminst'r for Victoria,
Monday at one p.m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.
Tuesday, at 4 a. m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass,
Thursday at 7 o'clock.
The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.
Steamers leave by Standard Time, which is 13 minutes faster than Victoria time.
G. A. CARLETON, GEN. AGENT. JOHN IRVING, MANAGER.
March 17, 1887.

Oceanic Steamship Company.
Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails.
WILL LEAVE the Company's Wharf, Folsom Street, San Francisco, California, for
AUCKLAND AND SYDNEY,
WITHOUT CHANGE

THE MAGNIFICENT 3000 TON Iron Steamer
MARIPOSA.
May 6 ....at 2 p. m.
Or immediately on arrival of the English mails.
FOR HONOLULU.
The magnificent steamer "Australia," April 26.
For freight or passage, apply at office, 327 Market St. JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS., 327 Market Street, San Francisco, California.
nov26

PACIFIC
Mail Steamship Co.

COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail for
Hongkong via Yokohama,
City of Peking .... April 12
For New York via Panama,
Steamers will sail 8th, 15th, 23d and 30th of each month for ports of call. See San Francisco papers.
WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., Gen. Agents, San Francisco.
aug 4

Valuable Farm for Sale.
ONE of the best farms in Cowichan District comprising 180 acres of excellent land about 120 acres on the Flats and under cultivation which produces enormous crops of grain and roots. A great number of cattle, horses, hogs, poultry, etc., and all necessary farm implements including self-binder, mowers, etc. The owner also keeps a store and does a very good general business on the place. For further particulars and terms apply to the owner, ... Farm, Cowichan, B. C., or to ... Victoria. ... D&W

PORTLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE ST. CHARLES.
C. W. KNOWLES, Proprietor.
Two Hundred Rooms. The Leading Hotel of the Northwest, corner Front and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon. The house has just been thoroughly overhauled, from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entirely new in appointments. An Otis Elevator has just been introduced, with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground. The St. Charles, as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest. The Restaurant, in charge of Chas. Holman, is conducted in first class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the epicure. june7

CORBETT & MACLEAY,
IMPORTERS
And Wholesale Grocers, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon.
june8 D&W

REAL ESTATE.

JOHN J. AUSTIN,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated, Town and Country Property for sale. Office Bastion street, next to Bank of British Columbia, Victoria. P. O. Box 50.

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
Purchase, sell and lease property, collect rents, make loans on mortgage and transact all business relating to real estate. Maps showing the various districts on the Island and Mainland, the situation of desirable City Lots, Homesteads, Gardening and Farm Lands can be consulted at their office. feb13

PHYSICIANS.

F. W. HALL, M.D., C.M.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR.
OFFICE—Johnson street, between Douglas and Broad.
Special attention given to Diseases of Eye, Ear, Throat, and Diseases of Women.
Office open all night. Consultation free. ap13

DRS. HALL & HALL,
PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND ACCOUCHEURS.
Special attention given to diseases of the Throat, Chest and Skin. J. L. HALL, M.D., C.M. | Special attention given to diseases of the Eye and Ear. T. S. HALL, M.D., C.M.
OFFICE—Theater Block, Douglas street. Consultation free.

MARKETS.

QUEEN'S MARKET.
L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

C. B. ROBELEE,
CARPENTER, JOINER & CONTRACTOR,
Wharf street, near Johnson, Victoria. All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Houses built on the Instalment plan. Charges moderate. oct10

ARCHITECT, Etc.

E. H. FISHER,
ARCHITECT,
Spencer's Arcade, Government street, Victoria, B. C. P. O. Box —.

JOHN TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Government street, Victoria, British Columbia.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

HARRIS & HARGREAVES,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND SURVEYORS AND ARCHITECTS.
Plans, specifications and estimates furnished for buildings. S. E. cor. of Government & Fort Sts., up-stairs, Victoria, B. C.

MERCHANTS.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.,
MERCHANTS.
H. C. BEETON & Co.
36 FINSBURY CIRCUS
LONDON E.C. Wharf street, Victoria.

GROCERIES.

J. FINLAYSON,
GROCER,
Corner of Government and Broughton streets, Victoria, B. C. Dealer in fine family groceries of all kinds. Table delicacies in great variety. Also choice tea and coffee.

IRON WORKS.

ALBION IRON WORKS CO. (Lm'td.)
HOME INDUSTRY.
Engines and Boilers of every description. Cooking and Heating Stoves, etc.
ANDREW GRAY, Manager.
W. F BULLEN, Secretary.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS,
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in Best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc.—Shippers supplied at lowest rates. Fort street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call. 126.

TRANSPORTATION.

W. BUCKETT.
TRUCK AND DRAYMAN.
Begs to inform patrons and public generally that he is still to be found on the old stand, Yates Street, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a share of their patronage. My name will appear on all trucks and drays. All orders left at Baker and Sons, Yates Street, or the Fashion Stables, Fort Street, will receive prompt attention. Aug 2-1mo

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
A PAYING BUSINESS
In New Westminster, B. C., for sale. Six Bedrooms, well furnished, Dining Room and Furniture, Kitchen, with Range, Cooking Utensils and Table Ware. Price $1200. Reasons for selling, old age and being unable to attend to the business. Address W., HERALD office, Vancouver. july10

MEDICAL.

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE. Diploma and highest testimonials of proficiency from the University of Edinburgh. Calls promptly attended to. Residence, corner of Douglas and Cormorant street over Gosnell's grocery store. mar13

LEGAL.

EBERTS & TAYLOR,
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS.
Langley street, Victoria, B. C. D. M. EBERTS, W. J. TAYLOR.

INSURANCE.

THE NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1797. Amount insured, $200,000,000.
R. D. HELMCKEN, Agent.
Bastion street, Victoria, B. C.

TEAS, WINES AND SPIRITS.

JOHN BOYD,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER
In Teas, Wines and Spirits. Finest Scotch Whiskies, specially selected for their excellent qualities, are unsurpassed in the Province.
P. O. 482 YATES STREET.

BROWN'S
Climax Washing Powder.

The Hudson's Bay Company

ARE NOW SELLING FOR DELIVERY EX "VIOLA":

BRANDIES in Bulk--Bessiere's, Central Vineyard, United Vineyard, and Hennessy's.
Do. **Case**--Hennessy's, Martell's, Barnett's, Dubois and Bellot's.
GENEVA--DeKuyper's in hhds, quarter casks, red and green cases.
GIN, OLD TOM--Boord & Co.'s
RUM--Demerara and Jamaica, in quarter-casks, puncheons and cases.
WHISKY in Bulk--Islay, Loch Katrine, Campbeltown & Dunville's.
Do. **Cases**--Burke's, Dunville's, Jamieson's & Innishowen.
WINES--A full supply of Ports and Sherries from the most eminent shippers.
STOUT--Guinness' in stone and glass quarts and pints, bottled by the best firms.

Sole Agents for DUKE'S "CAMEO," CIGARETTES, and LEMP'S CELEBRATED LAGER BEER.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, April 15, 1887.

DIED.

RICHARDSON—In this city, on the 13th inst., Thomas Richardson (Pike), late of Nicola, B. C., aged 52 years.

☞ The funeral will take place on SUNDAY, at 2:30 p.m., from the funeral room of Mr. C. Hayward, Langley street. Friends are invited to attend.

MORRIS—At his residence, Johnson Street, on the 14th inst., Herman Morris, aged 42 years.

☞ The funeral will take place on Sunday 17th inst., at 2 p. m.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—Billee Taylor" to-night.

—An immense assortment of splendid fishing tackle, at H. SHORT'S. *

—Something good for breakfast. Prime Finnan Haddocks, fresh, at FELL & Co's.*

—Money saved by having your plans made by FISHER, the ARCHITECT *

—Sporting and pocket cutlery; a very fine assortment, at H. SHORT'S. *

—ICE CREAM, the first of the season, at the POODLE DOG. *

ICE CREAM in quantities to suit families at the POODLE DOG. *

—At the matinee to-morrow that charming opera "The Mikado," will be given in its entirety.

—Photographic views along the line of the C. P. R. in B. C., for sale at R. MAYNARD'S, Douglas St. *

—The C. P. R. have let a contract for a large freight shed at Vancouver, 500x75 feet. It will be a substantial structure.

—M. W. WAITT & Co., have now in stock the famous ESTEY ORGAN, for which they are agents. Call and examine. *

—For a delicious MILK PUNCH or a *genuine* COCKTAIL go to the Pritchard House. *

—A masquerade is one of the attractions of to-night, to be held in Denny's Hall.

—The Calgary *Tribune* says that Mr. Murphy, the tailor, who is now in the east, purposes on his return taking up his residence in Victoria, B. C.

—WORKINGMEN—Note the difference; candidates give you cheap talk, ERSKINE cheap boots at the corner of Government and Johnson Sts.

—The Kootenay and Arthabaska Railway gives notice of an application to parliament for amendment to the act of last session.

—JULIUS BARRAN, Yates street, has imported a very fine lot of METT sausages from the Eastern States. Give him a call. *

—Copies of a vile pamphlet attacking the reputation of Mrs. Molloy, the Evangelist, are being circulated in Port Townsend.

—Prof. A. L. Francis, tuner of pianos, pipe and reed organs, will be in the city about the 25th inst. Orders may be left at M. W. Waitt & Co.'s book store. *

—Go to the ALBION MARBLE WORKS for monuments and grave stones at reasonable prices. Fort street, near Blanchard J. FISHER, proprietor.*

—A new brick block is to be erected at Vancouver on the lot lately occupied by the Hastings mill's branch store. Cook & Sweat have the contract and will begin work in a few days. So says the *News*.

—The ladies of the First Presbyterian church will hold a sale of useful and fancy articles in the church school room, on Wednesday, 27th inst. Admission, 10 cents; tea, 25 cents. *

—The repairing shops are fast being got ready for work, a large force of men are employed, and under the direction of foreman McGowan, are bringing the work into proper form.—*News*.

—Call and see our fine mouldings, all latest patterns, steel engravings and latest pictures. We make a specialty of mounting pictures, JOS. SOMMERS, Government St. *

Cash Buyers of Dry Goods, see Denny's advertisement.

—JULIUS BARRAN, pork packer and sausage maker, Yates street, has received from the COLONIAL and INDIAN EXHIBITION, London, a handsome bronze medal for best hams, bacon, shoulders and lard.*

—It is not yet decided how much snow-shedding will be done in the mountains this summer, but it is every way likely that about twice the number of men will be employed that were engaged there last year.

—The Occidental Hotel management yesterday inserted an advertisement in THE TIMES for a boy wanted. This morning the applicants were on hand and a choice at once made. THE TIMES is a "lightning striker."

—Dr. A. C. West, dentist, will for the present occupy dental rooms in Hastings Photographic buildings, Fort street, where his old patrons and all requiring fine dental work, are respectfully invited to call. *

—The C. P. R. have, within the past week, sold a large number of lots to employees of the company, who will erect dwelling houses and occupy them. This is the class of land buyers Vancouver desires most.—*News*.

—The Canadian Pacific has awarded the contract for the Sault Ste. Marie bridge to Mr. J. E. Reed for $260,000. The same gentleman executed similar work on the great St. Lawrence bridge last year. It has to be completed early in November.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References. *

—It is reported that the lessees of grazing property in the Northwest are purchasing all lands applied for by intending actual settlers. This is done to prevent any interference with the cattle ranges and to retard the settlement of the country.

Rob Roy Checks, for Pants and Suitings, at Leask & Morrison's.

A Progressive City.

Portland has made another decided stride in her onward progress. The bridge spanning the Willamette, connecting the city proper and the suburbs on the east side of the river, has been completed and thrown open to the public. Portland is to be congratulated in possessing progressive energetic business men. To them is largely due the credit for the rapid strides towards metropolitan greatness the webfoot commercial metropolis has of late years made. There is not the most remote danger of Portland's commercial supremacy being superseded by any rival across the borders. With such men as Mr. Donald Macleay at the head of her commercial, shipping and manufacturing interests as represented by him in being President of the Board of Trade her commercial interests are not likely to suffer. Portland is destined to become a mighty city and no effort on the part of her public men will be left undone to achieve that end for our sister city on the Willamette.

A Long Standing Dispute.

Samuel Greer, of Vancouver, is in the city in connection with the land in dispute between himself and the C. P. R. people. The case has been before the courts for many months. Mr. Greer is in possession and has so far successfully vindicated his right thereto. He claims the property in question to be legally his by virtue of an assignment from an occupant who was on the land as far back as 1862, and other documents executed later on. It will be remembered that Mr. Greer was arrested and imprisoned for forgery in connection with his letter, but he was honorably acquitted by a jury of his countrymen and his character fully vindicated. The dispute is over the right of way through the property known as the Indian reserve at the mouth of False Creek and the ownership of that property. Mr. Greer is determined to defend his rights, even at the peril of his life.

The Snow Sheds.

Mr. Robert Balfour, superintendent of bridges and snow sheds for the C. P. R., between Donald and Revelstoke, informed the *News* in a most emphatic way that the snow sheds have stood the test, and that with one exception (shed No. 9) no snow got through, and that was owing to carelessness. The bridges which have been swept away by avalanches have been replaced by structures which will avoid or withstand the snow-slide difficulty. Spans will be substituted for trestle work and sheds will be placed over others affected by the snow. All bridges along the line between Donald and Revelstoke are in good condition and there is little or no possibility of other snow-slides occurring this season.

The O. & C. R. R.

Work on the Oregon & California Railway is being pushed forward vigorously. It is supposed that when the snow flies again that the iron-band connecting Portland with San Francisco and all south and southeastern points will be completed. The ship Starbuck, now unloading at Portland, has 2806 tons of steel rails on board for this enterprise, 700 car wheels, 532 kegs of spikes, 1480 bundles of fish-plates. The entire road is to be laid with steel rails. Its completion will prove another great boon for Portland's trade and commerce.

Coming

The Olympian sailed from San Francisco yesterday for Pt. Townsend, and if moderate weather is encountered on the voyage she should arrive there to-morrow evening at the latest. The Olympian is quite capable of steaming 18 miles per hour in a smooth sea; in a sea that is generally met with off the coast 15 miles per hour should be made. It would not be surprising if this North Pacific "greyhound" made the fastest up trip on record.

Not Yet Decided.

The question of what steamship is going to take the place of the wrecked Mexico is not yet decided upon. The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* says it is understood that the Pacific Coast Steamship Company is trying to perfect arrangements for the charter of the San Blas, or the San Juan, which are at present plying between San Francisco and Panama, and belonging to the P. M. S. S. Co., to take the place of the Mexico.

No Americans Need Apply.

It appears from a telegram received at this port that no American wreckers will be allowed to enter Canadian waters, as in the case of the Whitelaw in raising the Umatilla. Tenders are in from local companies for floating the stranded Mexico, and the work will likely be carried out by our own citizens.

How it Operates.

The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* of the 7th inst., says the Minneapolis millers began yesterday shipping flour by boat to New Orleans. This is their only resource, in view of the rail rates made compulsory by the Inter State Commerce law. If they cannot find a market by water they must stop business.

Gen. Middleton.

Major-General Middleton will probably start on his annual tour of inspection early next month. During the summer Sir Fred expects to visit British Columbia to inspect the defences here.

You Should See Them.

Two CARLOADS buggies direct from the manufacturers, special prices, new styles. COWAN, SHAW & Co., Wharf St. *

Hotel Arrivals.

At the Clarence: W E Brooks, Milton, Ont.; Prof J. Maconn and W Maconn, Ottawa; Alfred Whittle, Whitehaven, England.

ARTISTS' GOODS.

Windsor & Newton's Oil and Water Colors.
Brass and Paper Mache Plaques.
Copies for Oil or Water Color Painting.
Boxes assorted Colors for Amateurs.
Drawing Bristols, all sizes, and in blocks.
Text Books on Painting and Drawing.
Brushes, Saucers, etc.

B. C. STATIONERY CO.
Next door to Post Office.

—Mr. J. C. Keith, of the Bank of B. C at Vancouver, told a *News* reporter "that business in banking circles is extremely satisfactory and that the financial condition of that city is steadily improving." This everybody will be glad to learn, except those sectional fellows who don't want to learn of it.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Gideon Robertson returned from Vancouver last night.

Mr. Edward Allen, M. P. P., is still in the city. He leaves to-morrow morning for home.

Geo. K. Beede, who for three months has been manager of the Pyke-Winston Opera Company, returned to Seattle last Wednesday.

Mr. Joseph Mason, M. P. P. for Cariboo, left this morning for home. Mr. Mason's family will remain in Victoria during the summer.

Mr. J. W. Heintz, assistant to Mr. D. E. Brown, district freight and passenger agent, Port Moody, is in the city to-day. He with Mr. Heathcote, the city freight agent for the C. P. R., is interviewing the merchants and others in regard to freight rates from the east and *vice versa*.

Mr. Burdette H. Farren, of J. S. Farren & Co., one of the leading oyster and fruit packing firms of Baltimore, Md., is at present visiting this city. Mr. H. F. Siewerd, one of Victoria's most energetic citizens, was manager of the mammoth establishment of Messrs. Farren & Co. previous to his coming to this province. The capacity of the house is 6,200 bushels of oysters per day, besides its appointments for the fruit business. Mr. Siewerd has been requested by Mr. Farren to accept the agency for the firm throughout British Columbia and to introduce the famous "F" brand of oysters and canned goods here. The agency could not have been vested in better hands than those of Mr. Siewerd, who has the advantage of a thorough knowledge of the business.

Passengers by the Princess Louise from Burrard Inlet last night: Martin Olsen, H Jensen, L Samuels, J Ledgwood, S Woodhouse, B C Hall, E Armstrong, Jno A Gow, F C Shaw, S Sweet, G Robertson, N Carter, Miss Black, C Doering, J McPherson, S Greer, Miss Cleveland, Miss Miller, Prof McConn, J Burnes, Mrs Sinclair, Mrs McLean.

Passengers per North Pacific to-day from the Sound: L VanChaney, W McCluskey, R Roberts, W C Cammeron, W H Collister, J Pither, Mrs A McDonald and daughter, A Lewis, J Sode, Jas B Davidenson, J R Sayers, A Kiltmer, A Whittle, A Warren and wife, S Douglas and wife, W H Llewellyn, G H Littlewood, H Hammond, Mrs Hammond, J Burgess, J Mowich, F McArthur, J Seldon.

SUPREME COURT.

[Before Mr. Justice Walkem.]

Watt vs. Ferguson—This is a suit for libel brought by Dr. Watt, of Barkerville, against the defendant, Geo. Ferguson, of the same place, for a communication which appeared in THE TIMES. Mr. Walls, on behalf of the defendant, applied for six weeks' time to answer a number of interrogatories. The learned judge gave the defendant one month. Mr. C. Wilson for the plaintiff.

Wise vs. Tuttle, *et al*—Mr. Walls, on behalf of the defendants, applied to change the venue from Victoria to New Westminster. Mr. Justice Walkem held that as Sir M. B. Begbie had already fixed the time and place of trial, he had no power to interfere.

McCallum vs. Morrow.—Argument in this action, partly heard on Wednesday last, was resumed. The principal point in dispute was whether the plaintiff was entitled individually to a log house and twenty-five acres of land at the east end of Cowichan Lake, or whether the plaintiff and defendant were joint owners of the same, the twenty-five acres being a portion of a 320-acre tract for which a Crown grant had been issued to them as tenants in common. Judgment reserved. Mr. Charles Wilson for plaintiff; Mr. Roland Hett for defendant.

The Opera Last Night.

Last night the audience at the Victoria Theatre was much larger than on the previous night, yet not what this company deserve. "The Mascot" was never presented here in a better manner. The sparkling music and bits of fun that ran through the entire three acts kept the audience in a roar of laughter. Miss Randall certainly makes a charming Bettina, and she sings Audran's music as we have never heard it before. It seems to us the author must have had her in his mind's eye when he wrote the music. A. W. Tams kept the audience in convulsions as Lorenzo; Mr. Lang made a splendid Bippo, and Mr. Peakes as Rocco was exceedingly funny. Miss Gertie Hoyt as Frederick and Miss Chester as Fiametta, were both excellent; in fact the entire performance was perfection. To-night Billee Taylor will be given, the Mikado at the matinee to-morrow, and Fra Diavolo to-morrow night will close the musical season. It will be a long time before we shall enjoy another such treat as has been given us during Miss Randall's engagement at the Victoria Theatre. A crowded house should greet them every night of the remaining two nights and matinee.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, in the United States and Canada. *

Obituary.

Herman Morris, whose death occurred on Thursday afternoon, was a pioneer of the province. He leaves a wife and family.

Thomas Richardson, a rancher of Nicola valley, died of heart disease at St. Joseph's Hospital on Wednesday, aged 52 years.

Mr. Donald McLean, for many years collector of inland revenue for the Guelph division, died very suddenly a few days ago from heart disease. The deceased was a worthy and highly esteemed citizen. He was brother to Mr. McLean, one of the government printers, Ottawa, and Mr. McLean of the Seaforth *Expositor*. He leaves a family of grown-up children, all doing well.

The Place for Bargains.

J. Sehl has just opened, in addition to his well assorted stock of Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloth and Linoleum, a complete line of Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Bar Glasses, the finest ever offered in the country, at remarkable low prices, having arrived before the advance in freight rates. *

Handel's Messiah.

Professor Sorge begs to inform the ladies and gentlemen assisting at the above, that he has sufficiently recovered from his indisposition to be able to hold a practice at Waitt's rooms, at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, and will forego his weekly trip to Nanaimo for that purpose.

To be Floated.

Tenders are asked for, by Mr. Rod'k. Finlayson, Lloyd's agent, for the floating and delivering of the Mexico in Esquimalt harbor. Bonds for the due fulfillment of the work will be required. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

RETAIL AT WHOLESALE RATES

We are now prepared to supply the public with any of the following articles at Wholesale Prices:

Boots & Shoes, Dry Goods, Clothing, Toys, Crockery, Glassware, Garden Tools, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Agate Ware, Tin Ware, Wooden Ware, Preserving Jars, Nickle & Plated Ware, Mirrors.

CHAS. RUSSELL, McDONALD & CO.,

CHEAP VARIETY STORE

MASONIC BUILDING, DOUGLAS STREET, OPPOSITE THE IRON CHURCH.

☞ All Goods cased and put on board trains or steamers free of charge. feb28 12m

MAINLAND NEWS.

[From the Columbian.]

At Centerville (Chilliwhack) on the 7th inst., Douglas Davidson, one of the early pioneers of this coast, finished his earthly career. He was a native of Prince Edward Island, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Capt. Rogers, of the steamer Dunsmuir, reports that No. 1 buoy and the Red buoy, at the entrance to the South Arm, are scarcely visible. One of the buoys seems to be half full of water, and shows very little above the surface.

Monthly report of the York district school, Upper Sumas, for the month of March: IV. Class—1st Sarah Campbell, 2nd Margaret Campbell, 3rd Wendall Bowman. III. Class—1st Willie Campbell, 2nd Minnie Russell, 3rd Frank Russell. II. Class - 1st Thomas Campbell, 2nd Meno Bowman, 3rd Benjamin Bowman. I. Class—1st Fannie Campbell, 2nd Lena Roscoe, 3rd Maggie Russell. Wilt Blair, teacher.

A Reward Offered.

A reward of $250 is offered by the sheriff of Kootenay district for the apprehension of an Italian named Caruso, who had a hand along with Buras Farino, in the murder of William Sands, alias Kelly in a Rogers Pass saloon early in March. Sands had been disagreeing with Farino and the latter sailed into him with a chair. Caruso undertook to help his compatriot and sent a dirk into Sands, who died the following day. Farino was arrested in short order. The murderous Caruso, who escaped, was in a Winnipeg cell recently on a charge of drunkenness.

Large Immigration Commenced.

The rush of immigrants prophesied for this summer is beginning, and if it only keeps up in the same ratio the population of the Northwest will have very largely increased before the season closes. During the week ending Friday night 892 immigrants reached Winnipeg and were distributed throughout Manitoba and the Northwest. Some came through to the Pacific coast. On the 9th 142 arrived, and on the 10th 51, making for the last nine days a nice little aggregate of 1,085.

Consignees.

Per the North Pacific from the Sound: Fell & Co, G F Canfield, Hud Bay Co, H Saunders, J Weiler, J H Todd & Son, J Parker, M Miller, R T Williams, S J Pitts, T Earle, Turner, Beeton & Co; Ames, Holden & Co; A B Gray & Co, Brown & White, E B Marvin, D Spencer, E B Carmichael, E G Prior, H Young & Co, Langley & Co, Marvin & Tilton, N & E, P McQuade, R Jamieson, V Gill, W & J Wilson, W Smith, W Heathorn.

Cod Fishing.

The fisheries department at Ottawa has received information that private parties intend to go extensively into the cod fishing business off the Pacific Coast during the coming season. The government will likely take steps to properly develope the fisheries, which are of immense value.

Rough Weather.

The collier Walla Walla arrived at Seattle on Wednesday last and the officers report very heavy northwest winds having been met with on the trip as far as Cape Flattery. A heavy sea was consequently running, and on the whole a stormy passage was met with.

The Driving Season.

COWAN, SHAW & Co. have to hand two carloads of buggies made and finished expressly for the British Columbia market. COWAN, SHAW & Co., Wharf street. *

Spring Assizes.

By an act passed at the late session of the Legislature, the spring assizes will be held on the third Monday in May, instead of the first Monday as last year.

Blockade Raised.

On the arrival of the first train, and now Anderson & Hastie, Fort street, offer furniture of all kinds at bottom prices. *

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powers. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 109 Wall Street, New York.

NEW TO-DAY.

An Exceptionally Large Assortment of

TRUNKS AND VALISES

NOW OPENING AT THE GOLDEN RULE CLOTHING STORE, YATES STREET. mar16

NOTICE.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned up to noon on Monday, the 18th inst., to raise, float and deliver, at the wharf, in Esquimalt harbor, the steamship Mexico, now stranded on Bell Chain Reef, Gulf of Georgia. Bonds will be required for the due performance of the service.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. ROD'K. FINLAYSON, Lloyds Agent.

Victoria, April 15, 1887. ap 15

VICTORIA THEATRE.

A Second Performance of

THE MESSIAH

Will be given at the Victoria on MONDAY EVENING, 18th inst.

Under the direction of Professor Sorge the whole of the proceeds of which will be donated to the Provincial

Jubilee Hospital Fund.

TICKETS to Dress Circle and Parquet $1; Gallery, 50 cents. Seats may be reserved free at M. W. Waitt's. apl4 4t

—A—

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given by the Officers of H. M. S. Cormorant, Assisted by Amateurs of Esquimalt, In new Blue Ribbon Hall, Esquimalt, On MONDAY NEXT, 25th inst., at 8 p. m., In aid of Esquimalt Parish work.

SLASHER & CRASHER, Followed by **A REGULAR FIX.**

☞ Busses will leave Post Office, Victoria, at 7 p.m., returning after performance. Admission—$1 (reserved), 50c and 25c. Reserved seats on sale at Waitt's.

NEW BINDERY

G. A. ROEDDE

ANNOUNCES THAT HE HAS STARTED A new Bindery and Blank Book Manufacturing establishment on the north side of Johnson street, between Broad and Douglas streets. He is a practical binder, having had a lengthened experience in the business in Europe and in America, and flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction as regards price and quality of work. For a number of years he occupied prominent positions in leading binderies in the east and in San Francisco. Fancy ornamental artificial flower and other work done in short notice and in the highest style of art. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. G. A. ROEDDE.

Johnson St, bet. Broad and Douglas, north side. Victoria April 14. 1mo.

MUNICIPAL.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO Wednesday next, 20th inst., AT FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M., For Sprinkling certain Streets in the City.

Specifications of the work can be seen daily at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES D. ROBINSON, City Clerk. City Hall, 14th April, 1887. apl4.

Pasture! Pasture!

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public that he has excellent pasturage to let at reasonable rates. C. C. FOX, North Dairy Farm. apl1

A CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, J. C. SMITH, SON OF the late John Smith, desires to intimate to his friends and the public generally that he has recovered health sufficiently to enable him to resume his occupation of chimney sweeping and carpet beating, etc., Orders left at Doughty's Grocery store, corner Fort and Blanchard street, or at my residence, Collinson street, will receive prompt attention.

apr 15 1m J. C. SMITH.

NEW TO-DAY.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Friday Evening, April 15th.

IMMENSE HIT OF THE ADELAIDE RANDALL OPERA COMPANY. EVERYBODY DELIGHTED!

TO-NIGHT, the ever popular **BILLEE TAYLOR.**

Saturday Matinee, "MIKADO." Saturday Eve'g, "FRA DIAVOLO," Grand Opera.

Dress Circle and Parquette, $1; Gallery, 50c. Reserved seats at Waitt's Book Store. apl1 3t

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES.

Just received, a large quantity of Manufacturers' Remnants of

SWISS EMBROIDERIES.

Columbia House, Corner of Fort and Broad Streets.

All the Leading Novelties SELECTED BY MRS. WHITLAW IN SAN FRANCISCO.

MILLINERY. MRS. WHITLAW, ... Fort Street.

Pattern Hats and Bonnets, Untrimmed Hats, Feathers, Ribbons, Laces. Gauzes, in all the Newest Leading Colors. Flowers in great variety. Ornaments, Wings, Fancy Feathers, Birds, &c., Jets. The New Berege for Mourning Bonnets. Children's Lace Caps, Leghorn Hats. Sailors in great variety. Cotton Sun Hats & Bonnets

Spring Tweeds AND SUPERB TROUSERINGS

JUST RECEIVED.

A. GREGG & SON,

ARTIST TAILORS,

Yates Street, - - - Opposite Langley. feb11

SPRING GOODS,

JUST ARRIVED.

☞ INSPECTION SOLICITED.

BAKER'S BON MARCHE, Government Street.

mar21 D&W 6m

OATS, OATS OATS.

Seed and Feed Oats.
Seed and Feed Barley.
Grass Seeds.
Chevalier Barley.
Ground Barley.
Chopped Feed.
Wheat, Bran.
Middlings.
Oil Cake, Meal.
Peas, Rye, etc.

For sale at HOWARD TILTON'S, Wharf St., Victoria. mar30 1m

Notice of No Auction.

Owing to the small amount of Japanese and Chinese Curiosities remaining on hand from last Sale it is not deemed necessary by the undersigned to hold a further Auction of the remaining Goods.

There is a large amount of CHAIRS, SATSUMA, AND KIOTOWARE, BRONZES, ETC.

Which will be sold by Private Sale, on the premises, for a few days. J. A. O'BRIEN. apr5

A VERY FINE LOT OF

EARLY ROSE Seed Potatoes,

For sale by ANDERSON BROS., Corner of Wharf and Fort streets. ap7 1w

A 'BUS

Will run between the ends of James Bay Bridge, Making the circuit of the bridge continuously From 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. each day During construction.

FARE: Four Tickets for 10 Cents to be had of the Drivers.

Victoria, February 24th, 1887. feb 24

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.

DISPATCH A STEAMER *Every Saturday for San Francisco* Leaving the outer wharf at One o'clock p.m.

April 16, City of Chester.

Shippers must notify us when room for freight is required.

No Freight received after 6 p.m. on Friday, 15th April.

WELCH, RITHET & CO., Agents. Wharf Street, Victoria. apl2

DALBY'S Eureka Livery & Sale STABLES,

Pandora Street, opp. Methodist Church.

Has on hand some of the Best Buggy and Saddle Horses

For Hire or for sale suitable for a lady or gentleman to ride or drive. Handsome Phaetons for sale or hire.

TELEPHONE CALL No. 30. apl21m

LIME, &c.

THE undersigned are manufacturing and importing Lime, Plaster, Hair, Cement, &c., &c., Which they will supply to contractors and others at reasonable prices. Plasterers, try our Star Lime.

J. WRIGLESWORTH & CO, Corner Yates and Blanchard Sts. mar22

FRESH Baltimore Oysters,

BY EXPRESS, EVERY THREE DAYS, AT R. Beauchamp's, YATES STREET.

Finnan Haddies Have Arrived. jan 10

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL noon Saturday, the 16th inst., for the erection of a Frame Cottage on Fort street. Plans and specifications to be seen at my office, Fort street, between Blanchard and Quadra streets. F. H. [illegible], Architect. apl3 6t

The Victoria Weekly Times.

VOL. 3 No. 41
WHOLE Number 145

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1887.

Times Printing & Pub. Co. (L'd) Prop's.
$2.00 per annum in advance.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—The C. P.R. freight sheds at Vancouver are now ready for use.

—Carpenters are hard at work on the new Odd Fellow's Hall in Kamloops.

—H. Morris died at 4:30 in this city today.

—The residence of Rev. W. Bars' father at Wolfville, N. S., has been burned down.

—The new bank building at Kamloops will be commenced as soon as lumber can be procured.

—The vote on the Richmond Loan By-law took place Saturday. The by-law was defeated by a vote of 44 to 16.

—The bark Escort sailed from Hongkong for this port March 7th, and is now about due.

—The St. George's Society will give a dinner at the Clarence during the latter part of the present month.

—The *News* says that M. W. Waitt & Co., will shortly open a branch store in Vancouver.

—British Columbia, according to the San Francisco *Examiner*, is the retreat of a "boodler" having $6000 in his possession. Who is he?

—Mrs. Hildebrandt, of Olympia, gave birth to triplets on Monday last, a rare occurrence in any place, and which always goes on record.

—The gross earnings of the Northern Pacific for March were $875,873, an increase of over $90,000 as compared with the same month last year.

—Part of the machinery for John Weiler's new furniture factory arrived from the east yesterday. The factory will be in full blast very shortly.

—S. Lorenzo, a miner working in the Esplanade shaft of the V. C. Co., had his leg broken on Tuesday night by a fall of coal from the roof.

—Harmony Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F., Wellington, will celebrate the "anniversary" on the 26th by a procession, and a ball and supper in the evening.

—Mr. Dufour has closed up his establishment in this city and retired to Vancouver, where he has had a branch establishment.

—M. R. Smith & Co. are among the recipients of the diploma and bronze medal from the Colinderies, for machine and hand-made biscuits.

—William Barns, of Oldham, Lancashire, England, will find a letter of interest to him by applying at the United States Consulate.

—Mr. Samuel Maclure, a few days since, received a medal from London for specimens of his hand work in fine arts. His exhibits consisted entirely of water colors.

—From the naval yard, Esquimalt, the date of the sailing of the Triumph from San Francisco for Esquimalt is unknown, but it is the opinion that she will arrive here some time next week.

—Tenders have been called for a brick block opposite the C. P. R. hotel on Granville street, Vancouver, for the Earl of Durham and others, which will cost $20,000.

—Mr. Nelson Bennett has completed his work on the west side of the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific. It is expected the line will be in working order next fall.

—It now appears that only the El Dorado was lost off Cape Flattery. The ship St. Stephen is thought to have passed through the gale in safety. Time alone will solve this question.

—The ladies of the sewing circle of Olivet Baptist Church, New Westminster, met at the residence of Robert Johnson and presented E. W. Case with a gold watch and chain as a token of appreciation of his services in upholstering the new church free of charge.

—The steamer Evangel was at Port Moody on Friday, from which place she carried forty immigrants from the eastern states to Port Angeles, where they will colonize. They are the vanguard of about one hundred others, who will follow in a few weeks.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References.

—The Vancouver *News* says: The ship W. A. Campbell has finished her hold and 'tween deck cargo and has commenced taking on the deck load. The amount of money expended in port by a ship like the Campbell is much larger than is generally supposed. Towage costs $700, loading $1,600 and incidental and miscellaneous expenditures amount to $4,700 in all $7,000. Capt. Harthorne considers the Inlet one of the cheapest ports on the coast to load at and says the stevedores are better acquainted with their business than on the Sound.

Open Voting.

The sanitary officer was elected by open vote in the City Council last night. The new system is much better than the old secret vote, and although councillors may not be able to please two or three applicants for one position, the result will be on the whole a great benefit to the city. If the best man is not appointed, the people will now know upon whom to shoulder the responsibility. This alteration in the law is due to the firm stand taken by Mayor Fell a few months ago, when, by refusing to give a casting vote (necessarily an open one) on the occasion of a tie between the councillors voting secretly, he drew attention to the injustice and illegality of ballot voting in the Council.

An Obnoxious Regulation.

A Montreal dispatch states that the general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the steamboat companies, which are now in session there to arrange the summer excursion tariffs, have telegraphed the Minister of Customs that the proposed new regulations with regard to the admission of travelers' baggage from the United States to Canada are likely to seriously impede, if not altogether stop, tourist travel to Canada. They request that the regulations in question be not put into force until such a time as the companies interested in international travel have an opportunity of expressing their views.

Accident on H. M. S. Pelican.

Letters received from the Pacific Squadron contain particulars of a fatal accident which occurred recently on board H. M. S. Pelican. While the squadron were at Coquimbo, the crew were employed aloft in sending down the topgallant mast, and while so engaged, a seaman name George Moyse lost his footing, slipped from the crosstrees, and fell to the deck a distance of 80 feet. He was killed on the spot, and was buried next day in the English cemetery at Coquimbo, with full naval honors, the officers and crews of the various ships in the squadron attending the funeral in large numbers. The deceased was known to many in Victoria.

Royal Hospital.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting of the board of directors held yesterday, the directors met at the Royal Hospital this morning, at 9:30, to investigate the charges brought against that institution and the matron of it. Edward Allen, Esq., M.P. P., and Dr. Davie being present on the invitation of the board. All the inmates of the Convalescent Home were examined and their evidence as well as that of the matron taken down. The directors afterwards went to the kitchen of the hospital and inspected the dinner about to be served to the patients, which met with their entire approval, being good wholesome food. After careful consideration and the fullest investigation the board unanimously concluded that the charges made were without any foundation whatever. During the inquiry a letter from the Rev. A. Beanlands was handed to the President, which spoke in high terms of the matrons attention and services to the patients during the period of his visiting the hospital since 1884. The evidence taken down is now in the hands of the Secretary, and any subscriber can peruse the same on application to him.

An Interesting Ceremony.

The marriage of Mr. John Eudicott Gardner (Vrooman), Chinese interpreter at the custom house, and Miss Bertha E., eldest daughter of Mr. W. L. Burgess, was celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents, Pandora street, last evening. Rev. W. W. Percival conducted the ceremony, which was witnessed by a few personal friends of the principals. The bride wore a cream silk and lace dress and orange blossoms. Miss Percival and Miss — Burgess, sister of the bride, supported the bride, and Mr. Vrooman, brother to the groom, performed the pleasing duty of groomsman. The presents were numerous and beautiful. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner left for San Francisco on the North Pacific to-day going *via* Portland, and will be absent about three weeks. Mr. Gardner, well known to our citizens as Mr. Vrooman, has hitherto used the name of his step-father, which will account for his apparent change of names on the occasion of his marriage. The numerous friends of the happy couple extend to them their best wishes for a long life of uninterrupted happiness.

The "Profesh" Injured.

There is no branch of business which the Inter State Commerce law will more thoroughly revolutionize than the theatrical business. Combinations have received a death blow for the reason that few can afford to pay full fares for all people, while scenery and excess baggage can be transported only by freight trains or at excessive rates. Since the first of April J. C. Duff has recalled four companies embracing two hundred people. Kiralfy has closed out a company of 160; Harry Miner is daily cancelling dates for about 200 people in his various companies. John A. Stevens declines to go out with contemplated enterprises, and many others have disbanded, throwing people out of work, to get home as best they may. The coming summer will be one of unparalleled suffering to managers and people alike.

The Foster Mine.

The new mill on the Foster mine at Clinton started crushing rock on Tuesday morning, when everything was found to work most satisfactorily. This is the first quartz mill in the province to adopt the chlorinization process, and as a large percentage of our ores are sulphurettes it will be understood how much importance is attached to the experiment now fairly begun at Clinton. The company, which is composed exclusively of Victorians and Messrs. Foster and Henderson, is very sanguine of results. If a success, as there is every reason to believe it will be, an incentive will be given to quartz mining which will prove of incalculable benefit to British Columbia.

A Mean Scoundrel.

The scamp who eloped a few weeks ago with the divorced wife of a Victorian, was named Turner and not Thompson. He is a married man and has a family in one of the eastern states. He is believed to have secured all the money the unfortunate woman had (several hundred dollars) before he abandoned her in San Francisco. Before leaving Victoria, he mapped out, with the callousness of an inhuman wretch, the line of conduct which he has since pursued and confided his intentions to a companion.

North Benders.

A correspondent, signed "Angus," says North Bend is beginning to boom. Peter Fink has commenced the erection of a new store. The elegant C. P. R. hotel is rapidly nearing completion, and when finished will be one of the most sightly structures on the mainland. Rev. R. Small has well under way a commodious school house, intended for instructing native children. Mr. Jones, Presbyterian Missionary, has been negotiating for a lot on which to erect a Presbyterian Church.

Up Country Base Ball.

The following "funny" challenge appears in the Kamloops *Sentinel* and is directed to the West Kamloops ball tossers. "We hereby challenge East Kamloops to a match game of base ball, Marquis of Queensbury Rules." Evidently the verdant players are under the impression that the game is likely to break up in a row and the Marquis of Queensbury prize ring rules are to govern the coming free fight.

Winnipeg and North Pacific R. R.

It is stated that Mr. A. P. Macdonald is urging upon the government to grant a land subsidy of ten thousand acres per mile for the projected Winnipeg and North Pacific Railway. The route of the proposed line is from Winnipeg to Port Simpson by way of Grand Narrows and Peace River.

Infected Chinese.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamship City of Pekin arrived at San Francisco on the 4th inst. with small pox on board among the Chinese passengers. Of the large number of Celestials on board 37 were bound for this port, but as a strict quarantine has been placed on the steamship the dread disease will not go beyond her.

"Well Paid" Servants.

At the school board meeting last night, Mr. Higgins said the school teachers were the best paid servants of the government. "What shall we call this statement—a solecism? Yes, we will be moderate and say it is a solecism."

Yale Election.

The writ for the Yale election will go up to-night or to-morrow. Mr. Thomas Beadley, of Kamloops, has announced himself as a candidate in opposition to Mr. Vernon. The nomination is fixed for the 18th, and polling on the 28th.

CANADA'S PARLIAMENT

First Session of the Seventh Parliament of Canada.

OPENING FORMULA.

OTTAWA, April 13.—The first session of the seventh parliament of Canada was opened to-day. There were one hundred and eighty-two of the members sworn in. On assembling the clerk notified the House that their presence was desired in the Senate Chamber, whither they rushed through the library into the scarlet chamber in the usual helter skelter fashion. On reaching there the clerk was informed that His Excellency would be pleased to deliver the speech from the Throne, after the Commons had elected their Speaker. The members returned to the Commons Chambers. Sir John Macdonald, in a happy speech, proposed the name of Alderic Ouimet, member for Laval, for the Speaker's chair. The motion was seconded and carried unanimously. In supporting the Premier's nomination, the Hon. Edward Blake delivered a short scathing speech. The regular opening will take place on Thursday afternoon.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Legislation Foreshadowed --- A New Portfolio---Public Works and Measures.

OTTAWA, April 14.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, His Excellency the Governor-General and suite drove down from Government House, New Edinburgh, to the entrance to the Senate and proceeded in state to open the first session of the Seventh Parliament of Canada. His Excellency was attended by a strong body guard and a detachment was stationed in the grounds. Soldiers, police and detectives were scattered throughout the building. A salute of artillery was fired from Napean Point as His Excellency entered the grounds. In the Senate gallery there were no strangers. On the floor of the Senate there were the Senators, their wives and daughters, many of whom were in full dress. The assemblage was a brilliant one. Every precaution had been taken to prevent any violation of the peace.

His Excellency, the Governor-General, having taken his seat upon the throne and the members of the Commons having been ushered into his presence by Black Rod, whose bowing and general dexterity commanded some attention. Mr. Speaker Ouimet having reached the bar of the Senate, His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate; Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

It is my pleasing duty, on the opening of a new parliament to congratulate you on the general prosperity of the country, and on the prospect of a coming season of peace and progress.

You will, I am sure, gladly join with the rest of the loyal subjects of the Queen in offering Her Majesty your sincere congratulations on her having reached the 50th anniversary of her accession to the throne, and in giving an expression to the earnest hope that she may be long spared to reign over her vast dominions.

The prominent position taken by Canada at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition recently held in London, has made the Dominion more widely and favorably known than before, and will, I have no doubt, contribute largely to its material progress, by calling attention to the advantages offered by our country to the agriculturalist, and by attracting the capital necessary for the development of its great natural resources.

Negotiations between Her Majesty's government and that of the United States, on the fishery question, with respect to which my government has been fully informed, and consulted, are still in progress, and will, we may be permitted to hope, result in an arrangement honorable and satisfactory to both nations. Meanwhile the necessary provision has been made for the protection of our inshore fisheries. The papers on this subject will be laid before you. Your attention will be invited to the expediency of establishing a department of Trade and Commerce, under the supervision of a responsible minister.

You will also be asked to consider the propriety of making such improvement in the organization of the Departments of Justice, Customs and Inland Revenue as will provide greater facilities for the dispatch of the large and increasing volume of business with which those departments are charged.

A measure will be submitted you giving representation in the Senate to the Northwest Territories in addition to that which they now possess in the House of Commons.

Other measures will be laid before you and among them will be found bills for the amendment of the acts relating to government railways; for providing a better mode of trial of claims against the crown. For the improvement of the procedure in criminal cases and for the further amendment of the Chinese Immigration Act.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

You will be asked, in order to provide against the possible interruption of the navigation of our great inland waters, for an appropriation in aid of the construction of a canal to connect the waters of lakes Huron and Superior at Sault Ste. Marie.

The accounts of the past year will be laid before, as well as the estimates for the ensuing year. They have been prepared with due regard to economy and the requirements of the public services.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate; Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I commend these important subjects and the others which may be laid before you, to your best consideration with full confidence in your earnest desire to promote the development and well being of Canada.

ROUTINE.

On re-assembling in the Commons, the usual formal motions were made by the Premier and Secretary of State. His Excellency's Speech, on motion of the leader of the House, will be taken into consideration to-morrow, Friday.

ARTISTS' GOODS.

Windsor & Newton's Oil and Water Colors.
Brass and Paper Mesh Pictures.
Copies for Oil or Water Color Painting.
Boxes assorted Colors for Amateurs.
Drawing Bristols, all sizes, and in blocks.
Text Books on Painting and Drawing.
Brushes, Saucers, etc.

B. C. STATIONERY CO.
Next door to Post Office.

Six giant dynamite cartridges were found amongst the booty of one of the Panhandle railway robbers.

The "Messiah."

At a meeting of the ladies and gentlemen who took part in the "Messiah" on Monday evening, held last night, it was decided to repeat the oratorio next Monday evening, for the benefit of the Jubilee Hospital fund. Our citizens will be gratified to learn that another opportunity will be afforded them of hearing our amateurs, as many were unable to be present at the first performance. The object is such a popular one that a full house is already assured.

Professor Sorge takes this opportunity of requesting all those ladies and gentlemen who cannot be present at the practice, at Waitt's rooms, this evening, that they will be on the platform punctually at a quarter to eight on the night of the concert, and that they will, one and all, endeavour to make the second performance memorable as a "jubilee" rendition of Handel's noble work, and he hopes the public will respond accordingly, so that the whole of the proceeds, which will be given the Royal Jubilee Hospital Fund, may be worthy their acceptance.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, in the United States and Canada.

Wants his Old Car.

Mr. Henry Villard, ex-president of the O. R. & N. Co., is about to pay a visit to this coast, and has written to the officials of that line to ascertain if he could have the superb Pullman car which was built for him in his hey days wherein to travel during his tour to the west. The car when built was probably the most elegant conveyance on wheels, barring the one built by Mr. Pullman for his own use. It has lain idle since returning from the east after conveying Mr. Villard home from the last spike celebration on the Northern Pacific. It has been decided to place his favorite car at his disposal. Mr. Villard will receive a cordial welcome on the coast, for which he done so much during his regime.

Liberal Association.

At the meeting of the Victoria District Liberal Association held on the 7th inst., the Hon. A. N. Richards, Q. C., was elected honorary president; Capt. McCallum, president; Dr. Milne, 1st vice-president; Messrs. T. J. Burnes, 2nd vice-president; E. V. Bodwell, secretary, J. C. McLagan, treasurer. At the conclusion of the election of officers, Mr. A. A. McArthur delivered an exceedingly able, and instructive address on Liberalism. Mr. McArthur handled his subject with much ability, showing that in its preparation he had bestowed much thought, research and attention. During its delivery he was frequently applauded by the audience. He was moved a vote of thanks for the very able and successful effort he had made.

The City of Chester.

On her return trip the City of Chester will take 2,100 cases of coal oil from Port Moody: 300 tons of oats from Ulsnlady. The Chester was built by John Roach & Sons at Chester, Pa. She is an iron screw vessel, 202 feet long, 33 feet hold and 16 feet beam, and her registered tonnage is 785 tons, gross tonnage 1,106 tons. Five years ago she ran to the Sound under command of Capt. Mackie. It is understood she will only remain on this route until the Pacific Coast Steamship Company can arrange for a larger and faster steamer—one more suited to the trade.

Entertainment in Esquimalt.

A dramatic entertainment is to be given at Esquimalt on Monday night, by the officers of the Cormorant, assisted by local amateurs, in aid of Esquimalt parish work. No doubt many who remember seeing Ali Baba in the Victoria Theatre will show their appreciation of the histrionic talent there displayed, by supporting the officers in their new enterprise, and, from all accounts, they will not be disappointed. Buses will run to Esquimalt and back for the performance.

A Loss to the World.

In Buenos Ayres, last month, Mr. Wm. Denny, eldest son of Mr. Peter Denny of Helensleo, Scotland, died of cholera at the early age of 40 years. Deceased was a famous mechanic and belonged to the greatest mechanical societies of Scotland. Mr. Walter Walker, of this city, was a schoolmate of the deceased, and they served their apprenticeship together. A bright star is lost to the world in the death of Mr. Denny.

The Chinese Murderers.

The inquest held by Dr. Walkem and a jury into the cause of the death of Tue Guay, whose body was found at the bottom in a small bay at Narrow Island, was concluded on Saturday at Nanaimo. A verdict of murder against Ah Fat and Ah Sam was returned, and subsequently the prisoners were charged with the crime in the police court. The evidence is direct and one of the prisoners confesses to the crime.

The Indian Murder.

The Indian Louis, who shot an Indian woman at Denman Island, and was reported to have been afterwards killed by the husband of the murdered woman, was brought to Nanaimo on Saturday by Mr. Philip Nile, of Qualicum, who arrested him when passing his place. Louis is badly injured about the head and the lobe of one ear is missing. The woman was shot through the body by Louis. Cause—whiskey.

Odd Fellows Banquet.

The Odd Fellows of this city propose celebrating the anniversary of the order by a grand banquet on the evening of the 26th inst., of which further notice will be given in a few days. Members of the order, to which, we believe, the attendance will be confined, are expected to attend in large numbers.

Bridge Creek Gold.

Mr. A. A. Green, banker, yesterday bought a beautiful gold nugget valued at $16 from a gentleman from Lillooet. The gold is not as pure, or as valuable as the Cariboo district, yet it is a splendid specimen of what is to be found in the mountains of this Province.

POLITICS IN COWICHAN

Meeting at Quamichan to Select a Candidate

To Fill the Vacancy Created by Hon. W. Smithe's Death.

A numerously well attended and representative meeting of the electors of this district was held last Tuesday night in the hall of the Cowichan Literary Institute, at Quamichan, to select candidates to come forward at the approaching election to fill the vacancy in our representation, caused by the lamented death of the Hon. Wm. Smithe.

The chair was taken by Mr. W. C. Duncan at 8 o'clock. At his invitation the following gentlemen took their seats on the platform: H. V. Wellburne, Esq., Henry Fry, Esq., J. P.; Dr. Robotham, W. J. Sutton, Esq., and John S. Evans, Esq., Mayor of Cowichan municipality. Each gentleman being allowed 20 minutes to address the meeting and state his political faith and views.

Mr. Wellburne was called upon first, and commenced by avowing himself a supporter of the present government, especially of their financial policy; that loans to carry on the government and encourage immigration to a new country like British Columbia, were to be highly commended, and that in addition to the loan of $1,000,000 he would be in favor of more loans, if necessary, for the same purposes. He did not approve of the clause introduced by Mr. Theo. Davie in the new Municipalities Act, to enable any two magistrates, with the consent of the managing directors of a railway, to grant liquor licenses to houses within 500 yards of a railway station. He thought the land laws of the province were admirable, and encouraged settlement and new comers to take up lands and invest their capital, if they had any.

Mr. Fry next addressed the meeting. He avowed himself, of course, a supporter of the government; paid a just tribute to the memory and merits of the late premier, and avowed his belief that the present chief of the government, the Hon. A. E. Davie, would follow in his, the Hon. Wm. Smithe's, foot steps. He was anxious to know the views entertained by the electors as to a fit and proper person to represent them. If they wished him to do so, he would be very happy to accept their suffrage.

Dr. Robotham next came forward and begged the indulgence of the meeting whilst they listened to his first political speech. He stated that whilst he sympathised with many of the views of the Hon. Mr. Beaven, leader of the opposition, he would not pledge himself to be a thick and thin supporter of either party. His motto was, "Measures, not men." It had been said by the two previous speakers that unless the electors sent to Parliament two unconditional supporters of Government they would get nothing; their voice would go for nothing and be of no weight; the other member for Cowichan being, as was notorious, a very safe vote for the Government. He (the speaker) did not entirely agree with these ideas. If the opposition was now weak let them assist in strengthening it by the infusion of new blood and zeal for the cause of economy, just principles and constitutional government. We did not want a despotic government, or what amounted virtually to the same thing—an overwhelming majority, who carried every government measure, good, bad or indifferent. A firm opposition, who could make their voice heard, and on occasion appeal to the people, was the greatest safeguard of liberal and constitutional government. On the licensing laws the speaker was strong against the action of the Legislative Assembly in assenting to a clause in the Municipalities Amendment Act, setting aside and going beyond the legally constituted Licensing Courts. It was against the intelligence and wishes of the majority of the community, by whom the Mayor of the municipality had been elected, sitting as presiding officer of that Licensing Court, and to the Magistrates sitting with him, who believed, and still believe, that they were acting for the public good in refusing certain licenses.

Mr. Sutton, having been called upon to address the meeting, also announced himself as a candidate for the suffrages of the electors as a general supporter of the present Government, believing, as he did, that they best carried out the policy of the majority of the people of British Columbia. He said that he was not as yet much in the way of political speech-making, or the ways of legislative assemblies, but if they did him the honor of selecting him as their favoured candidate he could, from intelligent observation in the House, soon learn the ways of it. He did not himself care for independent candidates. He thought it merely meant waiting to see how the wind blew that they might fall over the fence comfortably with it. He also would enter his protest against the recent alteration in the licensing laws.

Mr. John N. Evans then came forward and read a letter from Mr. Booth, giving his views of the general policy that he thought ought to be pursued. On being asked if Mr. Booth's intentions were to become a candidate, he did not express himself at all clearly, Mr. Booth not being there (but absorbed in some other sphere) no definite information could be gathered from the letter.

As it appeared to be the general wish of the meeting that Mr. Evans should declare himself a candidate, he did so, and announced that he was an uncompromising opposition candidate. He was for economy, reduction of taxation, no more loans, that immigrants coming, or people who intended to come to British Columbia should have the truth laid before them that all the land available for settlement on the east coast of Vancouver Island was in the hands of a railway monopoly, who although they were compelled by their terms of their charter to sell land for four years from the date of the Settlement bill at $1 per acre subject to the conditions of the pre-emption act, yet it was only the surface of that land they could claim, it might mean only a few inches, that nothing upon or underneath that soil would belong to the purchasers, but to the E. & N. R. Co.

The electors present being called upon by the chairman for a show of hands (having heard what the gentleman who had addressed them said), a discussion arose as to what this show of hands might lead to, many of the electors seemed to think that a show for any candidate might pledge them to vote for that candidate, and although it was explained to them that it would not do so, the meeting being for the selection of candidates, not for the election of a member, they could not be induced to make any selection amongst the five gentlemen.

Mr. Dougan, an elector from Shawnigan, then got up and made a long and vigorous speech on temperance and total prohibition of liquor traffic. After talking for three fourths of an hour, he was at last brought to understand that this was a political and not a temperance meeting.

Mr. Michael, an elector of Somenos, then made a short speech, telling the meeting that in his opinion there were too many professional men already in the House; that they did not want lawyers and doctors to represent them, but a farmer who understood their interests and would represent an agricultural community better than any one else.

The candidates were each allowed five minutes for reply. Mr. Wellburn would not take advantage of his right except to say that he had nothing to add, or take away from his opening address.

Mr. Fry also expressed himself much to the same effect, but wished that some electors from Salt Spring Island had been present, that he might have heard something of the candidate they would prefer.

Dr. Robotham said that he also adhered to all he had said, and repudiated the allusions that had been made as to Independent candidates. He then went on to state that as the feeling of the meeting was evidently in favor of the candidature of Mr. John Evans, and that as he was more in sympathy with Mr. Evans' views than those of the other candidates, although not agreeing with all he said, he should retire in Mr. Evans' favor not wishing to split the vote of the Liberal opposition. This announcement was received amidst great applause.

After a few more questions had been asked as to the propriety of moving a vote of censure on Mr. Croft, the present sitting member, for his vote on the licensing clause, which was ruled out of order, and a second attempt by our friend, Mr. Dougan, to give a temperance lecture. A vote of thanks was given by acclamation to the chairman, Mr. W. C. Duncan, and also to the secretary, Mr. Angus Bell, and the meeting broke up.

ANOTHER CANAL.

The Canadian Sault Ste. Marie Canal to be Undertaken by the Government.

The announcement was made a few days since that it was on the boards by the Federal Government to proceed at once with the construction of the Ottawa Valley canal. This would connect the waters of the Georgian Bay with the St. Lawrence at Montreal by way of French river, Lake Nipissing, the Mattawan and the upper and lower Ottawa river to its junction with the St. Lawrence near Montreal. This would effect a great saving for the upper lakes craft, the distance being shortened by about 300 miles. It is now announced that during the present session of parliament the government will introduce a measure for the construction of a canal at the foot of Lake Superior, Sault Ste. Marie. At present Canadian vessels are compelled of necessity to pass through the locks on the American side.

THE FIRST CANAL

there built was found to be too small for the accommodation of the Lake Superior fleet. Another was completed a few years since at an enormous cost, by the State of Michigan, aided by the United States government. This canal has but one lift lock; it is the largest in the world, but so great has the traffic become that both canals are found to be inadequate to the requirements of the case. Canada felt the necessity of having a canal of her own during the first Red river rebellion. On reaching the Sault the troops had to disembark and proceed overland to Point Aux Pins, some ten miles beyond the mouth of the canal, in White Fish Bay, and on Canadian territory.

THE STEAMER CHICORA.

commanded by Capt. Syme, succeeded in some mysterious manner to enter the locks and pass through them, with munitions of war on board. Not until she had passed the last lock did the American customs officials realize this. It was too late to stop her progress, for the Chicora had been built in Glasgow as a blockade-runner during the American war; Captain Syme had applied a full head of steam and in a few minutes sent this famous steamer into Canadian waters. At the point already named the troops under Col. Wolsley—(now Sir Garnet)—were taken on board and the voyage to Prince Arthur's Landing resumed. This escapade by the Chicora was the result of much correspondence between the American and Canadian Governments, resulting finally in an amicable settlement. It was then felt that the difficulty that had thus arisen would result in the construction of a canal on the Canadian side. The length of the Canadian canal will be considerable greater than the American one, which is a trifle over half a mile in length. The lay of the land on the Canadian side is of an entirely different nature to that on the St. Mary's river and the rapids, necessitating a canal of many miles in length. When this work is completed it will give a great impetus to the Lake Superior and the Northwest trade generally. Sault Ste. Marie will then become a very important point. With a canal on either side of the river and a steel railway bridge spanning it, connecting the Northern States railway systems with that of the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific and the Eastern States systems the "soo" will present a changed appearance to what it did in 1870. The construction of the Canadian Sault Ste. Marie canal may now be accepted as a work certain to be accomplished in a few years.

THE "SOO" CANAL TRADE.

The new canal at the Soo was opened in 1882. The traffic has increased by 7,424 vessels in 1886 as against 5,380 in 1885. More than a million tons of coal passed westward through the "Soo" canal in 1886, as against less than nine hundred thousand in 1885. There were shipped out a total of 19,706,356 bushels of grain, the amount for 1885 being 15,697,194. The flour shipment was also heavy, amounting to 1,750,355 barrels in 1886 and 1,440,693 in 1885. The output of Lake Superior iron ore has almost doubled in a year. In 1885, 1,245,100 tons passed through the canal. In 1886 the amount was 2,087,809. The shipment of lumber out of Lake Superior was in 128,688,000. The total traffic of the canal has quadrupled in a decade. A great portion of this traffic has been the result of Canadian development.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Cunard Steamship Company held yesterday at Liverpool, the chairman announced that the government had granted the company an annual subvention of $65,000 for a period of five years for the carrying of the mails.

TIMBER RESOURCES.

What an Experienced Chicago Lumber Dealer Has to Say.

Different Varieties of Timber and Where to be Obtained.

A correspondent signing himself G. W. H. in the Chicago *Lumberman*, writing of the timber resources of this province says:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

there is a tract of excellent white pine, about 55,000 acres in extent, said to average 100,000 feet to the acre, in the region of Mabel Lake, which with a drive of 138 miles down the Spallumcheen river could reach the railroad. We visited one such river, and found a valley of from two to five miles in width, densely wooded with the red cedar of the Pacific, trees from two feet to 10 and 12 feet in diameter, with trunks 150 to 200 feet to the first limbs. We counted the trees on one acre, and figuring out the contents of an average tree, we estimated 597,000 feet to the acre.

THE ISLAND OF VANCOUVER,

is a vast forest of timber of most excellent quality. Its shores are broken by bays and inlets, often running many miles inland, and it would be difficult to find one of them which did not offer a fine quality of fir to the seeker. Smaller islands abound, all of which are well timbered. On the mainland I enquired in vain for any variety of hardwood. Subsequently we learned that on the Kootenay river a fair article of white birch was found in limited quantity, and I can personally vouch for an occasional birch on the banks, or rather hillsides, of Shuswap lake. On the island may be found limited quantities of "island maple," black oak, cider, arbutus, birch, crab, apple, yellow cypress, fir, hemlock, white pine (very little), spruce, white thorn and yew. The Douglas fire predominates, with a mixture of 10 to 15 per cent. of red cedar, an occasional white pine and spruce.

We endeavored to obtain estimates from those we esteemed most competent to judge as to the aggregate

TIMBER RESOURCES OF THE PROVINCE,

but out of half a dozen timber rangers, mill men and government officials, the highest estimate given was "7,000,000,000 to 10,000,000,000." From a knowledge of earlier customs in the east, and a conviction that when the four-foot timber became scarce smaller growths would be in request, we placed an estimate of from 40,000,000,000 to 50,000,000,000 feet as nearer the correct figure.

The fir has a height of from 150 to 250 feet, its leaf more nearly resembles the hemlock than the pine, and its wood is akin to the fat pine of the south. The butt logs are very similar to long leaf or Georgia pine, while we saw top logs, which appeared more like white pine than like the "loblolly" of the interior of the southern states. It is a peculiarity of this timber that it may be used green from the saw (in that climate) without danger of either shrinking or swelling. It would probably need acclimating by means of kiln drying in our climates. I was told by a carpenter whom I saw working in it that when bone dry it was frequently necessary to bore for the nail, and that when once driven, the nail could not be withdrawn without breaking.

STRENGTH OF FIR TIMBER.

A piece a foot long, one inch square, supported at the ends, will show a breaking load of from 650 pounds at the highest, to 600 pounds at the lowest, or a mean of 633 pounds as shown by the government tables. Its mean crushing load is 7,000 pounds to the square inch endwise, and 1,750 pounds sidewise. Its weight dry is 34½ pounds to the foot. It is a timber which will fill any place were strength is required, being stronger in every respect than oak or maple.

THE RED CEDAR

is the finishing wood of the coast, taking the place which in the east is monopolized by white pine. It is not the pencil cedar of Tennessee or Florida, nor the red cedar with which we are familiar. It is of more open grain, in fact its grain is no more dense than the white cedar of Michigan. It is, however, a more beautiful wood, and finished *au naturel* is no whit inferior in appearance to cherry, and in many instances equal to mahogany. It is almost exclusively employed in the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds and moulding, while for ceiling and wainscotting it is unequalled. It takes paint like pine, but is so much more beautiful in natural finish that it is seldom defaced with paint. Several of the finest buildings at Victoria are finished in cedar, and no one could ask a richer *tout ensemble*.

While upon the subject of cedar, we must not forget to mention the

BEAUTIFUL YELLOW CEDAR,

or cypress, of the northern part of Vancouver Island, and I have never heard of it elsewhere. It is of a beautiful creamy color, very dense in texture, taking a high polish and with a specific gravity of 31.21 as compared with fir at 34, red cedar, 24.95, maple, 37.41, white pine, 27.79. For strength it will carry a mean breaking load of 693 as compared with fir at 638, maple 580, oak 550. It crushes endwise at 5,900 as compared with red cedar at 6,500, fir at 7,000, oak, 6,500, white pine, 5,500, and sidewise at 1,400 as compared with red cedar at 1,500, fir, 1,750, hemlock, 1,000, maple, 1,500, and white pine, 1,000. As an ornamental panel with red cedar, mahogany or cherry, it shows a rich contrast, and is altogether a most desirable wood. I could hear of but limited quantities, in patches of 160 acres or so, but its value may be assumed from the readiness with which it finds market at $60 per thousand on the coast.

The Money Market.

Money continues to accummulate at the monetary centres of Europe, America and Canada. In the east five per cent is now regarded as the maximum rate on gilt-edged security, six per cent. Seven is the general rate paid. In Winnipeg and the Northwest, where speculation is rife, a rate of 7 and in some exceptional instances 8 per cent. is paid. But the rate ranges according to the security offered. In Victoria there is a large amount of available capital seeking investment. The rate of interest asked depends on the borrower and class of security offered. Several instances are reported of large sums being offered at 6 per cent. with no applicants even at that low rate. In financial circles it is believed that a very low rate will prevail here for some time, hence the anxiety of lenders to find investments.

The Triumph.

The Triumph is expected in Esquimalt on Monday; she will be accompanied by the Conqueror. The Caroline is expected early in May from Honolulu.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, April 15, 1887

Blake Still Leader.

From Toronto it is learned that the Hon. Edward Blake has decided to remain at the head of the Liberal party of Canada. It is stated that he intended to resign as a finality, and not as a mere matter of form, but he has been almost certainly persuaded to retain the leadership. He was greatly disappointed with the result of the elections. He believed that Liberal success was necessary to pull the people up to a sense of honesty and decency in public affairs, and the adverse result made him feel that the effort was beyond him, and that he might be standing in the way of others who would do better. His friends represented the truth to him, that no matter who would have the nominal lead, Blake would still be the actual head, and that they would not let him resign. If he declared himself no longer leader of the Reform party he would find himself leader of the Blake party. He has consequently receded greatly from his first position, and the many admirers of that gentleman throughout the Dominion are satisfied that the danger is past of his stepping down and out.

The Toronto *Mail* takes several eastern Conservative journals to task for stating that "Mr. Blake is too selfish to give up the prospect of office, and that the recent circular was simply a trick to win sympathy." It is not the *Mail's* mission to land or defend Mr. Blake or any other politician; but truth compels us to say that this hypothesis is neither generous nor probable. If selfishness were Mr. Blake's master passion he would have retired years ago to the practice of his profession. It is an open secret that his means are not large. To say nothing of his outlay as a private gentleman, it is evident his position as a party leader must entail a considerable unproductive expenditure upon him. No one will pretend that he makes anything out of politics; on the contrary, every year he devotes to parliament and public life represents so much taken from the modest hoard he had set apart for the use of his family, and so much lost—at least $25,000 a year—through neglecting his calling. We know of no man in Canada who has made larger pecuniary sacrifices for the sake of politics than Mr. Blake; and the theory that he clings to politics out of sheer cupidity is absurd.

Will Help the Coast.

The Portland *News* is of the opinion that the Inter-State Commerce law will greatly benefit Portland, as it will make that city a distributing centre for the Northwest. A great deal of the goods now finding way to that city via rail will be sent thence by water bottoms round the Horn, which will be eighty per cent. cheaper than by rail. It is supposed that both Chicago and St. Paul will lose much of the Northwest trade in consequence of the operations of the act. The Inter-State law, observes the *News*, will also stimulate manufacturing industries. "Necessity is the mother of invention," is an old proverb, and when goods cannot be imported except at an almost prohibitory tariff, many of the needed articles will be manufactured here. Heretofore Chicago could afford to lay down certain articles in this city cheaper than they could be manufactured here, but the big law has gone in our favor.

A New York dispatch of the 8th inst. states that Senator Evarts has been retained by the Louisville and Nashville system to look into the Inter-State commerce law and is now in Washington for that purpose. He states the law is unconstitutional and he intends bringing the case into court very soon. S. Goodman, assistant general freight agent of all lines under the Vanderbilt system, says the present law will be upset within sixty days.

The Kootenay Scheme.

A scheme has been formed in London, under the title of the Kootenay Valley Company, Limited, to take over from the well-known Kootenay Syndicate, Limited, the valuable concessions of land in the Upper and Lower Kootenay Valleys in British Columbia, which concessions the vendors obtained direct from the government. These concessions consist of 78,525 acres of specially selected agricultural, timber, and gold placer mining land, situated on the banks of the Kootenay river, which is a fine navigable stream, and also of a charter to construct and work a short canal (one mile long) connecting two important navigable rivers, with the right to collect tolls. This canal will practically give the company the control of about 200 miles of navigation of two rivers, on the banks of which almost all the granted land is situated. The canal is expected to be completed by the end of this year. The vendors are to receive £25,000 in shares in full payment for the property, and then produce accounts to show that they have expended upwards of £8,000 during the past four years. The authorized capital is £100,000, in shares of £5, but it is only intended to issue £75,000, of which, as already stated, £25,000 goes to the vendors, leaving £50,000 for public subscription. The board consists of gentlemen of unexceptional reputation, amongst them being Mr. Baillie-Grohman, whose name has long been associated with this enterprise.

India and China Mails.

The contract for the conveyance of the India and China mails with the Peninsular and Oriental Company, which has just been published, contains a treasury minute stating that the Canadian Pacific Railway offers sea-service between Vancouver and Hongkong, with a branch line between Yokohama and Shanghai, at a higher rate of speed than required by the postoffice, railway service through Canada free and certain advantages for the conveyance of troops and government stores, the subsidy asked being £60,000 for a monthly service from May, 1887, to April 1888, and £100,000 for a fortnightly service for the next ten years. This tender is not recommended by Mr. Raikes, the Postmaster-General, nor by the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce. Moreover, the payment of this service would be absolutely additional, as the payment to the Peninsular and Oriental Company would remain the same, if the China mails were sent by another route, as there is a contract with that company for ten years at the rate of £265,000 per year. In case of war in Europe, the contractors will arrange the mail service to meet the exigencies of the situation. It is supposed the matter will be brought before the Lords by Earl Harrowby, who has taken a lively interest in the subject of subsidizing the C. P. R. R. line of ocean steamers from Vancouver to Yokohama and Hongkong.

Catarrah, Catarrahal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard*.

OUR OWN PROVINCE.

Late Quartz Strikes at Yale—Business in General—Recent Arrivals.

Interesting, Gossipy Letter from Donald—Railroad and Other News.

YALE NEWS.

[From our own Correspondent.]

Spring has come to stay, at last, and mining operations are now in full blast. The latest sensation is the rich strike at Harrison river, by our townsman, Mr. Revsbeck, who is the principal owner, and the recent discovery of the Prince George silver mine in the western end of our town. Your correspondent, having heard of the excitement created by this new find, and being somewhat skeptical on mining strikes, determined to visit this mine and see for himself. Therefore a few days ago, in company with an experienced miner, with this object in view, I made a thorough investigation of the mine and found a "lead" of from 12 to 20 feet wide, and the owners claim that they believe it to be 100 feet in width. The weight and quality of the quartz speaks for itself, and evidently from the abundance of pure native silver, copper and gold which it contains, the fortunate possessors have a bonanza that is destined ere long to eclipse the celebrated "diggings" of Nevada and Lake Superior. The superior advantage which this mine possesses, besides its excellent indications, is that it is only about half a mile north of the railroad track and is very easy of access. The "lead" commences near the base of the mountain and consequently runs in a horizontal direction, which is another great advantage, and being what is known as the "poor man's lead." Specimens have been sent off to be assayed, and the owners of the mine have secured and surveyed off 4,500 feet, so confident do they feel of the rich deposit of silver there to be found. Mr. Hooper, who is the principal owner, is an old experienced Nevada and California miner, and is not easily deceived, and we join with his many friends in congratulating him on his "lucky strike," which we feel confident, if properly looked after, will not only prove a great bonanza to the owners, but a lasting boom to our town as well.

Scores of Chinamen, and several white men, are busy at placer mining, and, I am told, are making fair wages out of the auriferous soil on the banks of the benevolent and faithful Fraser, which it is estimated has already yielded nearly one million dollars of the "precious dust" in this locality alone. The C. P. R. shops and most of the railroad men have been removed, thus threatening the sure and sudden demise of this once thriving town, but the darkest hour is always before day, and so it would seem with Yale. This town had an existence, lived and prospered without a railroad at all, and so it will again. In fact the railroad has been its greatest enemy, but notwithstanding all the drawbacks nature has been not only generous but lavished upon her those gifts which the near future will prove to be her greatest boon, and make her a town yet to be envied by all her sister rivals.

Nearly every day during the past week the exodus from our town has been going on, and among the many cheerful countenances that we miss is our genial friend, A. M. Tyson, the affable dry goods clerk. The ladies join us in saying success to the admiral.

A new dry goods and grocery store is being opened up on Front street by Mr. D. Creighton, who is putting in quite a heavy stock in the brick building adjoining the bank.

The latest arrival in town is a young intelligent looking lad, but being utterly helpless and not a tooth in his head. Since his advent he has been stopping at the residence of Mr. R. L. Johnston, the master mechanic. Mr. J. thinks he possesses good qualities and when he acquires strength will make a good mechanic and he thinks he'll keep him.

Con.

NOTES FROM DONALD.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Donald, April 11, 1887.

Robins and beautiful weather. The pay car is long over due and the boys are kicking.

The government, for this season, has abandoned building the proposed bridge over the Kootenay.

G. B. Nagle is going to Alaska. A. D. Campbell has removed to Banff. Lena Anderson reached Donald a few mornings since on the express.

Hewson's bridge crew have replaced McArthur's bridgemen on the Bear Creek division.

R. Balfour, formerly of Vancouver, and now bridge inspector of the Selkirk division, is fitting up comfortable quarters in Donald.

It costs $50 to transfer a car of common lumber from Beaver to Donald—a distance of 12 miles.

Land hunters are prospecting the Columbia flats adjacent to Donald for suitable locations for homesteading purposes. Market gardening will be made a specialty.

McArthur & Killpatrick's bridgemen are framing Howe truss spans at Sawmill siding. They are to replace the ordinary trestle bridge at Snow Bank and Raspberry Creeks.

A new steamer will soon be plying between Golden City, on the Columbia river, and the lakes, in opposition to the present boat, the Duchess.

Machinery for a new saw mill to be erected in the vicinity of Griffin Lake, has already been shipped to its destination. The manager hails from Brandon, Man.

Quite a number of gold adventurers here propose having a hand in exploring the new gold fields in the far north. They are the right class of prospectors, as they are expert boatmen, as well as skilful hunters, and have had considerable experience in mining operations in different countries.

The Findlay Creek Mining Co. south of the Columbia lakes, have about completed preperations to commence hydraulic mining on an extensive scale. A saw mill will shortly be in operation in connection with this work. Among the many improvements made, a five-mile ditch, or sluice, has been dug to convey the necessary head and quantity of water required. As this enterprising company have incurred considerable expense, we trust Mr. Brady, and his friends, will reap a rich golden harvest.

The probabilities are that actions for compensation will shortly be instituted in the courts against the railway management, by the friends of the unfortunate victims of the snow plow disaster. A prominent Winnipeg solicitor is already gleaning information in this connection before instituting legal proceedings.

Donald is overrun with women of questionable reputation, who use many an art and intrigue to allure the unmarried ones into their dens.—

> With gaudy garb, and painted cheeks,
> They lure the stragglers from the streets.

Cannot something be done to uproot this crying evil, which is corrupting and degrading the moral and spiritual well being of our community? The statesman who will do for this class of gentry what Paris green has done for the Potato bug, will confer a lasting boon on an outraged community.

A prominent merchant, not a hundred miles from Donald, finding his present premises unsuitable, decided to erect more commodious quarters. Accordingly he procured the logs necessary to construct his ranche, and decided to build it adjacent to another business man's premises, and directly in front of a lady's residence, which stood back a short distance from the street; thus depriving her of a front view of the magnificent mountain scenery in the distance. She quietly remonstrated with him on his ungentlemanly conduct, but finding arguments useless, and that the merchant was going to commence building operations at once, she, with the ready tact often displayed by the members of the fair sex, in cases of emergency, hastily procured some lumber and erected a shanty on the disputed property. Thus scoring a point in her favor before the merchant could take in the situation. As a ray of light penetrated into his intellect, he, no doubt, came to the conclusion (from a squatter's point of view) that his right was left.

Donald Markets.—Flour per 100 lbs., $3.15; lumber, $23 per m.; potatoes, 4 cts. per lb.; hay, $35 per ton; oats, 3 cts. per lb.; beef, 15 to 20 cts.; Chicago chickens, 15 cts. per lb.; new eggs, $1 per dozen; packed eggs, 50 cts. per dozen; beans, 7 cts. per lb.; green apples, retail, 15 cts. per lb.

Sandy.

PERSONALS.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Capt. Huntingdon, of the Mexico, went up to the scene of the wreck to-day.

Mr. D. W. Higgins, of the *Colonist*, was a passenger to the mainland to-day. He will go up to Clinton and take a look at the machinery on the Foster mine when in motion.

Dr. Foster left for home this morning. He says he will be down again shortly with a gold brick.

Mr. Justice McCreight went up to New Westminster to-day on the Yosemite.

Mr. James Burns was a passenger to the mainland to-day.

Mr. W. A. McCullough, government assayer, went over on the Yosemite to-day.

Messrs. W. E. Osterhout, S. Blackett and Pen Briggs were passengers to-day by the Yosemite.

Mr. J. H. Turner, M. P. P., accompanied Mr. E. Probert, of San Francisco, to Nicola to-day.

The friends of Capt. Good, of the Inland Revenue Service in this city, will deeply regret to learn that his illness is of such a serious character that the worst is feared.

Mr. Charles Gabriel, of this city, proprietor of the Japanese bazaar, Winnipeg, is registered at the Queen's in that city.

Miss Adelaide Randall and the members of the Bijou Opera Co. arrived by the North Pacific to-day, and are registered at the Driard.

Mr. G. L. Walker and wife, of Portland, are at the Driard.

Mr. H. McCutcheon, the energetic, enterprising editor and proprietor of the Inland *Sentinel*, Kamloops, is in the city.

Mr. Michael Hart returned from the east to-day *via* the C. P. R. During that gentleman's trip all the sights of the great eastern cities were taken in, which occupied several months.

Mr. Robert Ward, after an absence of some months in Britain, returned home this morning. He came via the Sound. He was accompanied by Miss Ward (daughter of Mr. W. C. Ward), and Miss Hill, sister to Mrs. Beanlands.

The Pilots Speak Out.

The following has been sent us for publication, by the pilots: Noticing an article in the Portland *Oregonian*, copied from a Seattle paper, reflecting on Capt. Huntington, from Chas. Baker, a 'longshoreman on the Mexico at the time of the disaster, we, as British Columbia pilots, take this means of contradicting his statement. The ship did not go through Plumper Pass, but passed within five miles of it, nor did Capt. Huntington give any orders to make as much headway as possible. We have been pilots upon the ship at various times during the past five years, and Captain Huntington's orders to us were always "Take no chances and use all precaution with the ship." We are, James McIntosh, John Thompson, Victoria pilots; Wm. Macdonald, Daniel Morrison, John Sabiston, Nanaimo; Angus McAllister, James Gaudin, Burrard Inlet.

Dr. McGlyon did not receive a very cordial reception from his co-religionists in Cincinnati.

Henry Walters, aged 26, Secretary of the Boca Brewing Co., San Francisco, suicided on Monday night.

The Newfoundland Legislature has voted down a proposition to establish a manhood suffrage and a free educational system.

At a sale of the effects of the late President Arthur an antique bible was sold for $2250. It is evident this precious book to all Christians is the most valued work yet published.

A steerage passenger was killed on board the City of Peking during her recent trip to San Francisco. It is said that the courts have no jurisdiction in the matter.

A thousand people witnessed the 12-inch Balk line billiard match in Chicago on Tuesday between Schaefer and Slosson. The former won by a score of 800 to 639.

The Dutch had an encounter with the natives in Acheen on the 6th inst., and that the Acheens fled after a fight, leaving 33 dead. The Dutch loss was 12 killed and 26 wounded.

James Cummin, the Grand Trunk switchman injured at Belleville a few days since, while rescuing a child from death, died from the effect of the injuries he received.

A naphtha fountain burst last Friday at Baka, Russia. Oil, sand and enormous stones were carried to a height of three hundred and fifty feet. An extensive petroleum lake has been formed in the vicinity.

It is rumored that at the approaching session of the Dominion Parliament the Nipissing district will be formed into a county, and that the Ontario government will also proclaim the said territory a county for provincial purposes.

It is stated that there is much excitement in Winnipeg over a semi-official announcement that the Dominion government will not allow the construction of another road to the boundary. Even solid citizens talk of going out to build the road at the point of the bayonet.

John Aspenwagh and Wm. Sullivan quarrelled in a saloon in St. Catharines, Ontario, on the 8th instant. Aspenwagh attempted to stab Sullivan, but was disarmed and allowed to go. Aspenwagh then procured a revolver and finding Sullivan in another saloon fired at him. The bullet struck Sullivan in the jaw and passed through the upper part of the neck, but the wound is not believed to be fatal. Aspenwagh has been arrested.

Sir A. P. Caron was feasted at a banquet in Montreal on Monday night. In speaking on the fishery question he said he regretted that Congress had taken such a stand on that question, but hoped that the good sense of the American people would make their influence felt in high quarters and prevent the action of Congress from being carried into effect. Relating to Imperial federation he said he believed Canada, although loyal to the empire, had no desire to send representatives to Westminster.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

The Panhandle Railway Robbers—Another Fatal Fire in Chicago.

The Brotherhood to Defend the Plunderers—Action of the Pennsylvania Line.

Another Fatal Fire.

Chicago, April 13.—John C. Grath's wall paper house, 106 Wabash Avenue, and located in a five-story marble front building, was burned early this morning. The stock is an entire loss, and the building irreparably injured. Pipeman McHall Burns was standing in the fourth story window when a sheet of flame enveloped him, and he fell into the burning mass inside. John Herblie was climbing the ladder to the second story, when it slipped and he fell to the sidewalk, crushing his skull. Capt. Fred Reese had his leg broken by falling. The fire was discovered at 3:28 a. m. When the firemen arrived it was in the centre of the building, but even before the hose could be brought to bear upon it the flames had jumped from the story above and below and seized quickly upon every inflammable stuff within reach. The 2nd and 3rd alarm turned numbers one and 20 engines out, which were soon working on the building. Firemen say they never before saw such rapid and complete destruction of so large an establishment. The fire was out about 5 o'clock. Owing to the exertions of the firemen very little, if any, damage was done to the adjoining building. The loss is supposed to be about $200,000 on stock and $50,000 on building. The insurance is said to be small.

The loss on stock is found to be greater than at first supposed. It will aggregate $400,000, with only $60,000 insurance. The loss on the building is $40,000; fully insured.

Actor Raymond's Funeral.

New York, April 13.—When only a few weeks the funeral of Samuel Collville, late manager of the Fourteenth Street theatre took place at the "Little Church Around the Corner," S. T. Raymond who was standing in the churchyard, said to his friend, Fred. Maeder, the playwright: "Well, Maeder, I guess I'll be the next." To-day his own funeral was held in the same church. The attendance was enormous both of professions and outsiders and immediate friends. A plain black cloth covered the coffin, which was almost hidden from sight by the heap of floral designs. By telegraphic instructions from Mrs. Langtry, at Richmond, a large wreath was presented in her name. "For papa," a pretty little design, from the only surviving child, a little daughter. Services began at 10:30. The Rev. Houghton read the burial service of the Episcopal Church. There was no sermon. Upon the conclusion of the ceremonies the remains were taken to Greenwood cemetery and placed in the receiving vault.

The Brotherhood and the Plunderers.

Pittsburg, April 13.—John Simms, chairman of the Brotherhood on the Panhandle, states that he has been employed on the road for the past four months. During that time he has never seen anything crooked among the employees. The Brotherhood, he said, would employ counsel to defend the prisoners, and if possible, establish their innocence. If proofs were shown of their guilt, however, the Brotherhood would assist in their conviction, and also bring an action against the company for damages if the charges against any of the men under arrest were not sustained. The United States authorities have decided to proceed against the plunderers for breaking into the government's bonded cars. The Pennsylvania Co. announced to-day that five days would be given all parties having in their possession goods stolen from trains in which to return the same and no questions asked. No further investigation will follow if the goods will be returned.

California's Amendments.

San Francisco, April 13.—The proposed new charter for San Francisco was defeated yesterday by a vote of 13,499 against and 9,748 for it.

The latest returns up to noon to-day from the entire State indicate that amendments numbers 1 and 2 will probably be defeated, while amendment number 3 will be adopted by a small majority. San Francisco cast a heavy majority for all the three amendments, while the interior strongly voted against them. Although less opposition was manifested toward number 3 than against numbers 1 and 2, the interior's adverse nays, it is believed, will overcome the city's favorable majorities on numbers 1 and 2; but number 3 will possibly have a small majority in its favor.

Fire at Sing Sing.

New York, April 13.—It is reported that the laundry, foundery and other buildings connected with the State prison at Sing Sing are on fire. No particulars.

The fire was confined to the laundry, and caused only a slight damage, but occasioned a great panic amongst the convicts, who succeeded in surpressing the flames.

A Villiage Burned.

Baltimore, April 13.—A steamer arrived to-day from the Rappahanneck river reports the destruction of the village of Furnham by fire last Monday. The population was 300. The only Protestant Episcopal church, built in the colonial days and one of the oldest houses of worship in the State was burned to the ground.

The Panhandle Robbers.

Pittsburg, April 13.—Accomplices of the railroad thieves are resorting to threats to intimidate the Panhandle officers. Two more arrests were made shortly after midnight. John Barth and Andrew Smith, supposed to be implicated in the robberies, were surprised at their homes. Barth was discharged from the railroad a short time ago and has since been working on the B. & O.

A Strike Over.

Pottsville, April 13.—The strike of laborers at the rolling mill of Pottsville's Iron and Steel Co., was inaugurated yesterday by which 700 men were thrown out of work is over. A conference was held with the result that the demand for ten per cent. advance wages was conceded.

Women's Rights in Michigan.

Lansing, April 13.—In the State House of representatives a bill granting to women the right to vote in municipal elections was carried by a vote of 50 to 38.

Regulating Petroleum Charges.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 12.—A bill to regulate the transportation and storage of petroleum by means of pipe lines and tanks and to limit the charges therefor, passed the House to-day. Yeas, 132; nays, 39.

A Commission Signed.

Washington, April 12.—The President has signed the commission of Messrs. Patterson & Cutler, as commissioners to investigate the Pacific R. R. and transmit them to the Secretary of the Interior for issue.

Rains in Texas.

St. Louis, April 13.—Advices from different sections of Texas note the fall of a copious rain for 300 miles along the Texas & Pacific Railroad west of Merkel. In the country north of that road this is regarded as a great boon to farmers living in the South and North districts. It is hundreds of thousands of dollars to the country. In many places in Texas no rains have fallen for nearly a year.

A Mexican War Ended.

Guaymas, Mex., April 13.—Cajeme the Yankee Indian Chief was captured yesterday by General Martinez at a ranch ten miles from Guaymas, where he has been hiding for the past three months. His capture ends the war between the Yankees and the Mexicans which has been waged in Sonora for the past two years.

Blaine Improving.

St. Louis, April 13.—A special from Fort Gibson says that Blaine is still improving. He is much refreshed after a good night's rest and regaining strength rapidly.

CANADIAN DESPATCHES.

Unfounded Rumors.

Ottawa, April 13.—The officials of the Department of Indian Affairs say no information has been received tending to confirm the rumors of Indian troubles along the Northwest frontier.

A Disastrous Wreck.

St. John, N. F., April 7.—The barkentine Susan, Capt. Ryan, from this port for the Barbadoes, struck an iceberg off Cape Broyle and sunk half an hour later. The disaster occurred at midday while the vessel was attempting to weather an iceberg. The crew of eight men including the captain, took a large boat, which capsized, and the captain and another man sank immediately. Two others caught hold of some floating debris and kept themselves above water until, when almost exhausted, they were rescued by the barkentine Muriel. Four others grasped an upturned boat and succeeded in righting it, but the boat being full of water it again capsized and three of the four were lost.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

Rev. Dr. Parker on Beecher—The Coercion Bill Discussed.

Thousands of Emigrants on Their Way to America from Ireland.

Parker on Beecher.

London, April 13.—The Rev. Dr. Jos. Parker, pastor of the City Temple, states that he is almost certain that he will accept the honor of delivering an eulogy on Henry Ward Beecher. He will sail in June for New York.

The New Coercion Bill.

Dublin, April 13.—Archbishop Croke of Cashel, and all the priests of his diocese have signed a memorial protesting against the passage of the new Coercion bill, which, the document alleges is a measure that is calculated to lead to greater crimes.

Thousands of Emigrants.

Queenstown, April 13.—The arrivals here of emigrants on their way to the United States are at present enormous. The railways are running special trains to accommodate this class of travel. The number of emigrants now waiting steamers to carry them to their destination is already greater than can be housed in the houses and lodging houses in the city, and many are camping in the streets. Fifteen hundred embarked yesterday. Three thousand more are expected to arrive on Saturday to take the steamers here.

A British Packet Ashore.

Paris, April 13.—A dispatch from Dieppe says the packet steamer Victoria is ashore on the rocks near that city, stranded during the fog. Several of her passengers attached life buoys to their bodies and then jumped overboard and were carried out to sea. Others have been safely landed.

The Victoria at the time of the accident had ninety passengers on board. The company owning her believe all were saved.

The Pope Interferes.

Rome, April 11.—In consequence of England's treatment of Ireland and the attitude of the Irish clergy on the Irish question, the Pope has charged Cardinal Simoni to make a thorough enquiry into the whole matter and draft instructions for Irish bishops.

Another Russian Loan.

Berlin, April 13.—It is stated that an issue of a new Russian loan for one hundred million roubles is imminent.

THE COERCION BILL.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, the debate on the Irish Crimes Act was resumed by Attorney General Holmes who spoke in favor of the government measure.

Rt. Hon. Hugh Childers followed in support of the amendment. He admitted that some of the bill's provisions would not be objectionable if they were made part of a general law for both Ireland and England; but they proposed a law which the government specially intended to apply to Ireland. Why propose coercion where there was no increase of crime shown in Ireland? Before the last election at least ninety Conservative members of Parliament declared against further coercion.

Gladstone will revive the interest in parliament by speaking on Friday. The government is anxious to reach the second reading of the Crimes bill without resorting to *cloture* and will not insist upon a division before the 22nd inst. Speaker Peel has intimated to Mr. Gladstone that if the head of the government demands *cloture*, after a reasonable period of debate, he will always deem it his duty to acquiesce, and that this rule will apply to any government.

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

A settlement of the Afghan question has been effected by the governments of Great Britain and Russia. By the terms of this settlement England assents to the Russian demand for that branch of the Oxus now held by the Afghans, in exchange for concessions made for territory on the northwest frontier.

Norquay's Government.

A Toronto dispatch of the 8th inst., announces that the friends of the Norquay government in that city are freely stating that they have Lieut.-Governor Aikins' consent to grant them a dissolution in case of an adverse vote by the House just elected, under his own auspices. Politicians here, however, do not believe that any Lieut.-Governor will be found willing to lend himself to such an act of unconstitutional partizanship. The position would be exactly analogous to the recent crisis in Quebec, and Governor Masson never dreamed of granting a dissolution when the government were beaten on the speakership vote, and neither will Governor Aikins do so.

Father Keller, the imprisoned Catholic priest, has been appointed Canon Cloyne by by the bishop of the diocese.

THE WIDE WORLD.

The Queen of Sweden is seriously ill.

The total Indian population in Canada is reported at 128,761.

The coast around St. John's, Newfoundland, is blocked with ice.

The late William Moore, of Waterloo, left an estate worth $62 000.

The Government has remitted $300 of the fine imposed upon the Gloucester schooner Daisley.

The Duchess of Cumberland is progressing favorably. Her reason is returning.

An observatory will be established on Nepean Point this year.

The construction of an additional wing for the Hamilton hospital is under consideration.

Lord Lansdowne supports the Mayor of Ottawa in his scheme for a Jubilee Park.

The rental value of the Duke of Devonshire's estates in Ireland exceeds £34,000 per annum.

Workmen are busily engaged repairing the building in the old artillery barracks at Quebec.

It is reported that the snow has entirely disappeared throughout the North-west Territories.

The Government are establishing a foundry for the manufacture of shrapnel shells at Quebec.

The Manitoba Press club will ask amendments to the libel law from the Provincial Legislature.

Toronto shoe manufacturers are trying to obtain operatives in Montreal to fill the places of their striking workmen.

A great crowd scrambled for Patti tickets in Toronto. Double the number of available tickets could have been sold.

There are royal naval temperance societies on board about 200 British ships of war scattered all over the world.

Mr. Goschen has acknowledged a cheque covering the whole of his election expenses at the recent Liverpool contest.

The Prince of Wales has accepted the invitation given him to open the Manchester Royal Jubilee Exhibition on the 3rd of May.

British millers have began an agitation in favor of an import duty on foreign flour. Bakers will oppose the movement.

The Czar has appointed the Grand Duke Michael to represent him at the Queen's jubilee.

Louise Michel took part in an attack on the employment registries in the Quatier des Halles, Paris.

The Prince of Wales had a sale at Dorchester of property belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall, when some of the land realized upwards of £1,000 per acre.

In celebration of the Queen's jubilee Mr. Forster Green has offered to build a wing to one of the Belfast hospitals for cases of consumption.

Major General Wiseman-Clarke, formerly colonel on the staff in Jamaica, has been selected for the command of the troops in the Belfast district.

The death is announced of the Rev. Robert South, who was for many years the grammar master at the Bluecoat School, Newgate street, London.

Jeremiah Merrick, sheriff of Russell, Ont., is dead. Deceased at one time was head of the great Toronto dry goods firm of Merrick Brothers.

All children born out of the allegiance of the Crown of Great Britain whose fathers are natural born subjects of Britain at the time of the birth of such children shall be held to be natural-born subjects.

There is to be a great choral festival in Exeter Cathedral of July 5th, in which upwards of 2,000 singers, from 90 choirs in the diocese, will take part. There will be a full orchestra in addition to the organ.

The library of the British Museum has 20 miles of shelves filled with books, and is visited by 91,000 readers yearly. The Bibliotheque Imperiale of Paris has 18 miles of books and 27,000 readers yearly.

Wm. Kyle, wholesale liquor merchant, Toronto, who was arrested in February of last year on a charge of uttering forged paper, and appealed on technical grounds, was sentenced to five years in penitentiary.

EXCEEDINGLY SERIOUS.

The Toronto Globe's Views on President Cleveland's Letter.

The Toronto *Globe* is reported to have taken a very serious view of the letter recently written by President Cleveland to the Fisheries' Union, Gloucester. In its issue of the 11th it says that the letter is a remarkable and important document. It is not such a letter as the Americans interested in the fisheries desired to receive from the President, but the letter was evidently intended as a warning to Canadians also. While we desire that the rights of Canada shall be firmly and efficiently asserted and maintained we hope the American fishermen will not be refused any privileges to which they are entitled, and that they will never experience unjust or unfriendly treatment from those occupied in the protection of our rights. It would be folly, however, to put out of sight that many in the United States, including, apparently, the President himself and members of his Cabinet, assert that the fishermen of the United States have rights in our waters, which we believe they have not under the terms of the treaty now in force, and that there are privileges to which they are entitled by the opinion of the President to which we say they have no title whatever. From this misunderstanding, if we assert what we believe to be our rights, greater misunderstandings may arise. This letter, although studiously moderate in tone, intimates plainly what may follow. The position is, to say the least, exceedingly serious.

Our Medicos.

The following are the registered medical practitioners, under the Medical Act, 1886, in British Columbia:

Bentley, R J	McInnes, Loftus R
Beckingsale, D L	McSwain, Angus
Clarke, Sibrer	McGuigan, W J
Cooper, Hugh H	McAlpine, D L
Clark, Robert B	Morrison, Rich'd R
Davie, John C	McInnes, Thos R
Dearden, G A	McDougall, Rich'd
Davis, Lewis T	McLean, Isaac M
Garron, John	Offerhaus, Edo J
Helmcken, John S	O'Brier, R S B
Harrison, Henry	Powell, Israel W
Hendrickson, W M	Preager, E Asnold
Hannington, E B C	Robotham, John H
Hall, James L	Redmond, William
Hall, F W	Stevenson, Eady
Hall, Thomas S	Sweat, John A
Helmcken, James D	Smith, W A Dewolf
Henderson, John C	Simpson, James K
Jackson, William	Trew, Chas Newland
Jones, W H McN	Tunstall, Simon J
LeFevre, J M	Wade, Mark S
Langis, H E	Watt, Hugh
Milne, G Lawson	Walkem, W W
Matthew, J B	

Banff vs. Donald.

Supt. Whyte, of the C. P. R., was in Calgary last week and to a *Tribune* reporter said that the rates on lumber from Roger's Pass to Calgary, he thought would likely be again reduced. The company were interested in promoting Calgary's growth, and the people needed cheap lumber to build with. Mr. Whyte stated that it was not improbable that Banff would before long be made the divisional point between the Western and Pacific divisions of the road, instead of Donald. The influence this will have on the progress of Banff can easily be understood. Mr. Whyte is now on the road to Donald, and says he thinks the snow-slide difficulty is now about ended. At mud tunnel they propose building a temporary line round the spur of the mountain in order to proceed with the enlargement of the tunnel. Mr. Whyte says the railway is preparing for a large immigration into the Northwest this year.

The Coming School Record.

Such is the title of a new publication which has made its appearance in the field of journalism in this city. The initial number is a highly creditable production as regards the excellence of the reading matter and its typographical appearance. It is an octavo sheet. The principal part of the reading is devoted to educational matters, largely relating to Corrig College. The subscription price is only $1 per annum. We wish the latest accession to the journalistic family all the fraternal greetings.

—A number of local contractors intend tendering for the Seattle and Lake Shore work shortly to be put up for bids.

GERMAN HOSIERY!

—IN—

LADIES, CHILDRENS' & MEN'S,

—AT—

Fully 25 Per Cent. Below Usual Cost.

30 DOZEN

Men's Fancy Stripes Seamless Sox, per pair .... 25 cents

36 DOZEN

Men's Dark Solid Colors, do. do., per pair .... 25 cents

22 DOZEN

Men's Vienna Merino do. do.... 3 pair for $1

45 DOZEN

Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, Seamless, per pair .... 25 cents

39 DOZEN

Ladies' do. do. Fancy Stripes, Seamless, 3 pairs for........ $1

47 DOZEN

Ladies' do., Solid Color do., in Black, Navy, Garnet, Cardinal and Brown, 3 pair for $1

98 DOZEN

Children's & Misses' Fine Ribbed in Garn't, Blk, Brown, Navy and Fawn.... 25 to 35c

A Fine Line of ALL OVER EMBROIDERY and Tucking for Yokes and Sleeves, full width, from 60c per yard.

Argyle House

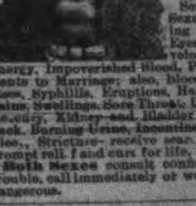
CLARENCE BLOCK,

Douglas Street.

mar15 D&W 1m

DR. VANMONCISCAR,

132, 134, Third Street, Portland, Or.



Young, middle-aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer with

LOST MANHOOD,

Nervous Debility Spermatorrhea, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Impoverished Blood, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage; also, blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Incontinence, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture—receive searching treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.

Both Sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call immediately or write. Delays are dangerous.

nov1 D&W

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company

(LIMITED.)

Location of Works, Hixon Creek, B.C.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, held on the 24th March, 1887, an Assessment of One Cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of said Company, payable 11th April, at the office of the Company, Quesnelle, B. C.

Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 12th May, 1887, shall be deemed delinquent and will be duly advertised for sale at public auction and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on the 10th day of June, 1887, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Quesnelle, B.C., March 25, 1887. ap15 W4t

Valuable Farm for Sale.

ONE of the best farms in Cowichan District comprising 160 acres of excellent land about 120 acres on the Flats and under cultivation which produces enormous crops of grain and roots. A great number of cattle, horses, hogs, poultry, etc., and all necessary farm implements including self-binder, mowers, etc. The owner also keeps a store and does a very good general business on the place. For further particulars and terms apply to the owner, Eureka Farm, Cowichan, B. C., or to Messrs. Fell & Co., Victoria.

aug20 D&W

Dr. SPINNEY

Multnomah Block, opposite Post office,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

TREATS with the same remarkable success as of old, ALL CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES. Correspondence solicited and prompt attention given thereto. Call or write for particulars and list of questions.

Lulu Island.

Farms of 40 acres each at $20 per acre.

TERMS $7.50 per acre, cash balance on interest at 6 per cent.

See Rand Bros. about it. They have also large lists of property in all parts of the province.

RAND BROS., Victoria, B. C.

feb 14-D&W tf

FOR SALE.—An Acre Lot, with commodious House containing ten rooms, also Stable and Outbuildings complete, situated on Spring and Burnside Road, about 20 minutes' walk from Post Office. Price $3,000. Also for sale, 200 acres splendid farming land at Nanaimo. For particulars apply to [illegible] & Co., Government street, Victoria, or to T. D. [illegible], Lulu Island.

ap12 D&W

CORBETT & MACLEAY,

IMPORTERS

And Wholesale Grocers, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon.

[illegible] D&W

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, April 15, 1887

STRANDING OF THE MEXICO.

Statement Made by Captain Dan. Morrison, the Pilot.

Capt. Dan. Morrison, who was in charge of the Mexico when she grounded on Bell Chain Reef, was interviewed by a *Post Intelligencer* reporter, and gave the following version of the accident: "I have no statement to make, but the facts in the case are soon told, and are as follows: The steamer Mexico left Nanaimo, B. C., at 8:30 p. m. on Friday, April 1, 1887, myself in charge as pilot, bound for Port Townsend, W. T. We passed Gabriola Reef at 10 p. m. The night was dark, with thick, misty rain. After passing Gabriola I shaped the vessel's course mid-channel down the Gulf of Georgia, making an east southeast course, magnetic, steering by the ship's compass south by east. All went well until 12:35 o'clock, when the ship struck hard on what is known as the Bell Chain Reef, lying off Saturna Island, in the Gulf of Georgia. I have often piloted this same vessel up and down through those waters before and had no trouble whatever, and upon this occasion the run as far as Gabriola was made steering the usual course. I can attribute the cause of the disaster to only one thing, and that is that we surely encountered a very strong set of tide, which carried us southward of our track some three miles, as was no doubt the case with the steamer Alki and the ship John Rosenfeld, which were stranded near where the Mexico now lies. The set of current was wholly unaccountable and unforseen by me. I have been piloting in Puget Sound and British Columbia waters for more than twenty years and have never experienced anything like the unusual high tides encountered at this time.

Reporter—Well, Captain, to what cause do you attribute the unusual set of current?

Captain M.—I know of no reason, unless it be the current from the Fraser river, which stream must have been at a high stage, but of course I had no means of knowing whether there was a freshet in the Fraser or not.

Visit to Dry Dock.

Upon the prorogation of the Legislature on Thursday at 2:30 p. m., carriages were in waiting to convey the members to the new dry dock at Esquimalt, a general invitation having been extended to them and their friends by Messrs. Larkin, Connolly & Co., to inspect the work before departing for their homes. All the members of the House, and twice as many friends—ladies and gentlemen—drove down, and carefully examined the great work which has been brought to a finish by the well-known contractors. Capt. Larkin, the senior partner of the firm, and Mr. Bennett, the government engineer, chaperoned the company, and explained all about the works, the caisson, the ponderous machinery, and the special utility of the Esquimalt dock. In the men's boarding house, decorated for the occasion, a magnificent champagne luncheon was spread, and to this the entire party adjourned. Mayor Fell presided, and proposed the health of the contractors, to which Capt. Larkin made a felicitous reply. In the course of his remarks he intimated that the formal opening of the dock might be looked for in a few months. Mr. W. Bennett, the resident engineer, made a happy reply to the toast of his health, and expressed his regret that he would soon have to leave the city. "The Ladies" was responded to by Messrs. Byrnes, Vowell and Stenhouse. Col. Stevens, U. S. Consul, referred in eloquent language to the business enterprise and perseverance of the contractors, and Mr. J. Grant, M. P. P., proposed the health of Mr. and Mrs. Wright. The excursion and luncheon was an impromptu affair, but nevertheless it was an entire success, and called forth further encomiums on the firm of contractors who, either in business or social life, have earned and have achieved the front rank in this community.

Wreckers.

We believe that several gentlemen in the city are interesting themselves in the formation of a company for the construction of a wrecking steamer, fitted up with all the necessary appliances for raising vessels of all kinds. It has been stated that the Whitelaw wrecker will be brought up from San Francisco to raise the Mexico, against which our people should strongly object. The San Francisco underwriters and ship owners have no use for our citizens in a business of that kind, if they are permitted to bring their men and machinery into our waters for such purposes. A wrecking company would be a profitable concern, and if the number of casualties in the past two or three years is to be taken as a criterion of the future, it would undoubtedly have plenty of work to do. At the present moment the Barnard Castle, the John Rosenfeld and the Mexico are lying at the bottom, each only in a few fathoms of water. With proper appliances they might all be raised. But if foreigners are to be allowed to come into our waters to raise these ships, of course no local company can be organized.

Losses of Cattle.

There is considerable variance in the reports about the losses of cattle on the ranches of the interior. A number of ranchmen in the districts traversed by the C. P. R., are of opinion that the total loss in their herds will not be more than fifteen per cent. We saw a private letter yesterday, in which the writer said the losses in Chilcotin would be enormous, fully one-half among the large herds having died.

Fire at Chemainus.

On Thursday morning the boiler house at the saw mill of Croft & Angus, Chemainus, caught fire and was burned down. The side of the mill was badly scorched, and but for the promptness of the men in turning on the water and playing upon the fire the whole structure would have been consumed. The loss will not be more than a few hundred dollars. The fire is supposed to have originated from the furnace.

Obituary.

On Thursday morning Daniel M. Crane died at his home in Seattle, from the effects of a kidney complaint, after a brief illness. He was born in New Providence, New Jersey, in 1810, where his boyhood was spent. He then moved west, and in 1865 located in Seattle, where he has since resided, and where he has accumulated considerable valuable property.

Royal Hospital.

At the last regular monthly meeting of the directors of the Royal Hospital held on Wednesday last, the following tenders for supplies to the hospital for the ensuing year were accepted: Drugs, Messrs. Langley & Co.; groceries, H. Saunders; bread, S. E. King; meat and vegetables, L. Goodacre.

The Sunken Steamer.

The underwriters have concluded to make an effort to raise the sunken steamer Mexico, now lying off Saturna Island, on Bell Chain Reef. A contract for that purpose has, we learn, been given to the Whitelaw Wrecking Co., of San Francisco. The insurance on the Mexico is understood to have been $250,000.

GOOD FRIDAY.

How it was Observed by Victoria's Citizens

At Beacon Hill and Shawnigan Lake—A Beautiful Day.

For once Good Friday came in and went out a beautiful, sunny, warm day. It was generally observed as a holiday, stores being closed, although in a few cases workmen were engaged on houses now in course of erection; otherwise it was observed in a befitting manner.

AT BEACON HILL

there was assembled a large number of people, of all ages and of both sexes, from the children who gamboled on the green in childish delight at being free, to the more elderly adult who felt equally as free from the world's cares on such a bright and balmy Good Friday as was yesterday. Vehicles of all kinds dotted the hill, mingled with which were a number of equestrians.

AT SHAWNIGAN LAKE.

Two trains left for this beautiful lake, one at 7:20 a.m., carrying about one hundred and fifty souls, and another at 9:25 with about the same number on board. At the lake, dancing was indulged in on a large platform from 1:30 in the afternoon until the departure of the train for the city at 5:30. Excellent music was furnished by the Queen City Band. Trout fishing for a prize of $12 was pursued with a will by a large number. Mr. Geo. Frye, son of Mr. Frye, of the customs department, was the winner of the prize, having caught 48 beautiful trout, 19 pounds in weight, exceeding in weight the catch of any other one person for the day. The fishermen were called in at 3 p.m.

ALONG THE LINE.

To many on board the train it was their first trip and experience on a railway, and it was interesting to watch their manoeuvers. The engine was handled by Driver Fisher, and the train was in charge of Conductor Cockburn. After a start had been made and Esquimalt passed the scenery begins to attract the attention of those fond of nature in its wildest and grandest form. Notwithstanding the injunction against passengers being prohibited standing on the platform many were there viewing the immense trestles and the great yawning abysses below over which the train had to pass. Engineer Fisher, realizing the precious crew he had on board, and that their safety depended on his dexterity and experience in handling the valves of the iron horse, performed his work with great care. Good time was made along the line. As already stated, the scenery is particularly grand.

AT THE SUMMIT

the hight of land is reached, and a descent is then made into the Shawnigan Lake valley. That beautiful sheet of water is sighted and the votaries of Izaack Walton at once began fixing their rods for a slaughter of the innocents. At 9:30 sharp the train pulled up at Mr. Charles Morton's Shawnigan Lake Hotel, which presented a gay, holiday appearance. Here boats were awaiting the arrival of the visitors. A number of these were corralled by piscatorial parties, who pulled out into the lake to try their luck. Others, not anxious for sport of this class, enjoyed themselves in small picnic parties and strolled along the track admiring the grand, rugged beauty of the scenery at that favorite spot.

THE SPORTS

were quite an attraction to many. The fishing as already stated Master Frye was awarded the first prize for a basket of 19 lbs., $12; Mr. Cameron took the second prize, which was for the greatest number, 50, $8; Mr. A. Ferguson carried off the 3rd prize of $5 for the heaviest fish, which weighed 1½ lbs. The judges were Messrs. R. Mitchell and Henley.

DANCING.

After luncheon had been partaken of an adjournment was made to the dancing hall where a number tripped the light fantastic to the enchanting music discoursed by the Queen City band.

MR. CHAS. MORTON,

the popular hotel keeper at the lake, had a splendid luncheon prepared and ample justice was done to the good things by the excursionists. All things considered the day was an enjoyable one to the entire community. As a place of resort for picnics and excursions the reputation of Shawnigan Lake is now established. If the Island Railway Company will adopt a liberal policy towards excursionists it will be of great advantage to the road as many will make the lake their point of rendezvous hereafter.

AT CLOVER POINT.

A team of nine men from the artillery engaged nine men from the navy in a rifle contest, distance 200, 400 and 500 yards, 5 shots per man at each range. The artillery won the match by 88 points, the scores being 447 and 359. Bomb. Winsby, of the artillery scored 59 points out of a possible 75, the highest score made during the day. On the side of the navy 51 was the highest score made.

BASE BALL.

The James Bay B. B. Club met a picked nine, two-thirds of the latter belonging to the Amity B. B. Club, on the diamond at Beacon Hill, before a large concourse of interested spectators. The playing, to be expected from players not thoroughly broken in for the season, was not brilliant, although a few pretty plays once in a while bobbed up serenely. A beautiful clip by Anthony, of the James Bay club, scored a home run. The playing of this young man was excellent all through and the field was also deserving of credit. On the picked nine side nothing noteworthy occurred, they holding their opponents down at their will, mostly due to the pitching of Thos. Baker which was destructive when necessary. Any other pitcher than the aforesaid mentioned one and the game would have been close. The following is the score:

PICKED NINE.	Runs	JAMES BAY.	Runs
G. Gowen	2	E. Anthony	2
W. Duck	4	A. Williams	1
T. Barnes	4	J. O'Brien	1
Gus Gowen	2	P. Jesse	1
J. Kana	1	F. George	1
N. Gowen	3	A. Monatt	2
G. Borthwick	2	F. Jackson	1
T. Baker	1	F. Randolph	1
J. Hanson	3	W. Deasy	1
Total	22	Total	11

For the Ladies.

Mrs. Whitlaw, the leading and fashionable milliner of Fort street, has just returned from San Francisco, where she selected an extensive stock, comprising all the latest novelties in millinery. A great many new styles will be worn this season, all of which Mrs. Whitlaw has imported. Ladies, before purchasing spring millinery, should not fail to inspect the stock imported for their benefit by Mrs. Whitlaw.

Summary Justice.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—A dispatch received here states that six inches of snow has fallen at Sisco, an extension of the California and Oregon Railroad.

The Benson, A. T. *Epitaph*, says:—Mexican thieves who have been raiding the borders of Sonora and Arizona, came to grief a few days since. The officials at San Pedro captured two of them and started for Arisha with their prisoners, but when four miles out from the Custom House they shot them.

CITY COUNCIL.

The adjourned meeting of the City Council was held last Saturday.—Present—Mayor Fell and Couns. Grant, Harris, Pearse, Higgins, Coughlan, Barnard, Styles and Braden.

PRIVILEGE.

Coun. Coughlan called for the report of the water committee of the 25th Feb. last, which was read. He said he had been accused by Coun Pearse with having called him a liar, which he had not done. He asked the City Surveyor to state what his estimate of the quantity of rock was that was to be removed.

Mr. Leech said 810 yards.

Coun. Coughlan said he had as good a mind to grasp the subject as Coun. Pearse, and could carry the figures in his head just as well as that gentleman. He would not be a suitable representative of the people if he were to permit figures which he knew to be wrong to go unchallenged.

Coun. Pearse said there were times when a man would lose his temper, and he had probably done so on last Wednesday evening. But there was provocation as his word had been doubted and falsehoods had been imputed to him. If there be any mistake it was Mr. Leech's—not his. He naturally felt after all the explanations had been made over and over again, that it was discourteous to be continually doubting his statements.

Coun. Braden thought he had acted more gentlemanly than Coun. Pearse. It was not the part of a gentleman to ask another to go outside; although he was perhaps as ready as Coun. Pearse to settle difficulties on that day—at the proper time. The Mayor had made a mistake in allowing Coun. Pearse to say what he had said.

The matter was discussed for some time and finally dropped.

THE WATER WORKS.

The report of the Water Committee, read at last meeting, was taken up and again read. The report informed the council that Mr. Hargreaves had resigned as engineer, and recommended that the committee be empowered to confer and arrange with Mr. H. P. Bell, C. E., as a consulting engineer, in considering the plans to be submitted to him by Mr. Hendry and report upon the same, in order that tenders may be asked for and the work carried out to a successful completion as speedily as possible. The committee was of opinion that two years will be spent in bringing the work to a conclusion, and the cost of an engineer at $150 per month for that period would be $3600, an outlay not contemplated.

Coun. Barnard moved the adoption of the report.

Coun. Pearse explained the report and recommended as an alternative, should the report not be adopted, that Mr. Pickering's offer to supply the plans and specifications, be adopted.

Coun. Braden said Mr. Hendry never had any brains and could not have prepared the scheme.

After considerable discussion, the report was adopted.

The Water Committee reported, in respect to the complaint of the Secretary of St. Joseph's Hospital, that an allowance of one-half rate be granted, and stating that the complaint of over-charge against the Transfer Co. had been withdrawn. Report adopted.

WATER ENGINEER.

Coun. Barnard moved that Mr. Hargraves' resignation be accepted and that he be compensated for his services. Carried.

CONSOLIDATED BY-LAWS.

Twelve by-laws, consolidated by the City Barrister, were read a first time.

CHATHAM STREET.

Coun. Styles moved that as the extension of Chatham street was not the property of the city, that the residents be notified that they cannot get permission to erect a pump, as desired. Carried.

Coun. Coughlan said steps should be taken at once to have the street re-conveyed to the corporation.

Coun. Styles moved that tenders be called for for sprinkling the streets. Carried.

Council then adjourned.

PERSONALS.

From Saturday's Daily.

Col. Baker has gone up to Salt Spring Island.

Mr. Gideon Robertson returned from Vancouver last night.

Mr. J. A. Webster, of New Westminster, is in the city.

Senator Macdonald left for Ottawa yesterday morning.

Messrs. Charles Semlin and T. H. Ladner, M. P. P.'s, left for their respective homes on Friday morning.

Capt. L. M. Starr, formerly of this city, who has been quite ill at his home in Oakland, Cal., is recovering.

Mr. W. H. Mead, of the "Royal Route," is in the city to-day all smiles and as happy and social as a pansey blossom.

Capt. Larkin, of Messrs. Larkin, Connolly & Co., left for St. Catharines, Ont., by the Sound steamer to-day.

Mr. G. C. Phinney, one of Seattle's leading real estate kings, is in the city. With Mrs. Phinney, they are the guests of the Rev. Mr. Brenton, of Corrig College. They will remain in Victoria for a few days. Mr. Phinney for some time, a few years since, taught school in this city. He has been a resident of Seattle for a number of years and has prospered with the growth of that important bustling city. The Seattleites, he reports, are constructing the Lake Shore and eastern railway to Spokane Falls, where connection will be made with a line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway which is making its way towards Deadwood in Dakota. A connection will also be made at New Westminster with the C. P. R. which is now a keen competitor at Seattle for business. Twenty-five miles of the Lake Shore road is under construction and twenty-five miles more will shortly be let. Real estate and business generally Mr. Phinney reports as brisk and the city booming upwards and onwards.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

A Boy Upsets in a Canoe, but is Gallantly Rescued.

Friday afternoon a number of men on Welch, Rithet & Co's wharf, near the foot of Yates street, heard youthful cries coming from beneath the wharf, but were unable to exactly locate the spot from where the moans emanated. To men familiar with this wharf it is known that a rocky bluff is underneath, and the water consequently deep. It appears that a lad named Hayes, while paddling under the wharf in a small canoe, by some means not learned, upset. He managed however to grasp hold of the piles, calling for help while in that position. To his rescue came the brave mate of the bark Viola, now lying at the wharf, who climbing on the cross scantlings nailed to the piles managed to get within some ten or fifteen feet of the drowning lad who had in the meantime let go his hold. The mate seeing it was a case of life or death gallantly jumped in and rescued the lad, but it was a very close call. The mate is entitled to the thanks of the community for his brave deed.

The death is announced of the Rev. Robert Smith, who was for many years the grammar master at the Bluecoat School, Newgate street, London.

PARIS' BULL FIGHT.

NO OBJECTION CAN BE URGED ON THE SCORE OF CRUELTY.

A Performance in Which Bergh Could Find Little to Censure—The Monarch of the Ring as Mild Mannered as a Jersey Milch Cow.

There are to be no more bull fights. The government forbids them. But why? I can't imagine, and I haven't been able to find any one who can tell. The petition for a renewal of the sport was signed by M. Clemenceau and M. Paul de Cassagnac and a great host of public men. But President Grevy said no, and no it is. Certainly the objection cannot be on the score of cruelty. Nothing could be more amiss. I went to the opening performance, and certainly a more innocent show I never saw. There were to be, we were told, real Spanish bulls and real Spanish bull fighters, and it was to be altogether a real Spanish bull fight. Alas, for Spain! The hippodrome was crowded. One-half the spectators were ladies. Wealth and beauty and fashion and aristocracy were there in great force. The arena was arranged in orthodox fashion. The ground was covered with white sand. The posts were draped with crimson cloth. There was a close board fence six feet high all around the outside, separating the arena from the front row of spectators by a space six or seven feet wide, into which the bull fighters could leap for safety when hard pressed by the ferocious beasts.

Thus all things were ready. The fighting men marched in, made the circuit of the arena and saluted the audience. Then there was a blare of trumpets, and the gate of the bull pen was thrown open. Our hearts stood still for a moment with expectation. We looked to see a huge monarch of the plains rush in, with red-rimmed eyes and frothy muzzle, eager and furious for the fray. But no! For a space none came. Then there appeared a diminutive bull, surely not more than 2 years old, and small for that age. He came in reluctantly, and we could see the tips of several goads behind him, urging him forward!

SORELY BEWILDERED.

He entered the arena with a sorely bewildered and frightened air, and slowly walked forward to one of the red draped posts. Against this he began rubbing his head and neck, as cattle do against the trees in their pastures. His horns, I noticed, were small, and on the tip of each was fastened, for safety's sake, a metal ball as big as a door knob! Presently he turned and walked toward one of the men, who quickly ran away. The bull looked after him as if puzzled, and then turned toward another. The second man stood his ground until the bull was close to him, and then, after the manner of a circus acrobat, jumped over the animal's back. The bull presently entered into the spirit of the fun, and trotted briskly about from one man to the other, giving each a chance to jump over him. Then he went up to the board fence, and, as it was a flimsy structure, soon poked a hole in it and jumped through. There were several men in the safety ring, and when they saw the bull jump in they jumped out in a hurry, and the bull trotted leisurely around until he came to a gate, which some one had opened, and then he went back into the arena.

This operation was gone through twice. Then the men got a lot of red, white and blue rosettes, stuck them to his sides with daubs of glue, and led him away in triumph. This was all there was to the performance, the same play being repeated over and over again with new bulls. There was nothing even approximating to danger, and there was nothing half as exciting as the average riding in a circus. High prices were paid for admission to the first show under the idea that there would be something very exciting, but almost every one was disappointed, and if the government had not forbidden any more "fights" I doubt if they would have secured paying patronage.—Paris Cor. Chicago Tribune.

Sugar for Animals.

It appears there is much more nourishment in sugar than has been generally suspected. Recent experiments with animals have shown that sugar can be converted into beef and fat. Sugar has become so cheap in Europe that it has been fed out to cattle quite freely. In one series of experiments it was proved that fifty kilos of sugar increased a single animal's weight nearly sixteen kilos more than if the animal had no sugar. This gives a very handsome profit, and the meat from these animals was found to be of a very superior quality. Five or six pounds of sugar a day was all that an ox would take with zest. Unlike children, the young cattle had but little desire for sweets. Heretofore it has been supposed that sugar was merely heat producing, but it seems, under the subtle chemistry of nature, to be convertible into good flesh and blood. It is, however, no more wonderful than that the honey which the bees extract from flowers can be converted into wax.

How to Glue Woodwork.

Experienced woodworkers have always contended that a glue joint, properly done, is stronger than the wood itself. And yet the experience of amateur workers is that joints often give way at the surface where the glue is used, which is allowed for the bad material. A lack of skill is frequently the true cause. In glueing wood, it is asserted by competent authority, bad work is produced by applying glue to both surfaces; a good job is secured by applying the glue hot, but not extremely so, to one surface, which should be cold, while the other surface should be heated at the stove, but should have no glue upon it. By this method the glue will permeate the wood and bind the surface together firmer than nature binds the fibers.

Price Paid for Food.

A statistician puts the price paid for the food of the people of the United States, one year, at $5,000,000,000. That would be a little less than $100 on an average. The army ration costs about twenty cents, and some of the best regulated public institutions of the country supply food for their inmates for less than that.—Public Opinion.

An Old Church.

An old church in Utica, N. Y., which is soon to be torn down belongs to a society which was organized by the Reformed Dutch in 1628 and chartered as a congregation by William III in 1796. The building was erected in 1859, and during its erection a riot arose because the marble was cut by Sing Sing convicts.—Chicago Times.

The legislatures of Illinois, Michigan and Minnesota have memorialized congress, asking for national legislation for the suppression of contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

Tecumseh Aging Rapidly.

Gen. Sherman refused to be interviewed while passing through Pittsburg the other evening, and the reporter thus takes revenge: "The great commander seemed to be aging rapidly, as his hair and beard are now very gray. He is becoming conspicuously bald and his form and features are assuming a shrunken appearance."—Chicago Tribune.

The regular army of Russia numbers 780,081; when on a war footing it is 2,300,000.

Chautauqua circles are being organized all over Nebraska.

THE COMING HOUR.

Wail through the bosom of the night,
Storm wind; how strong thou art!
Thou canst not change the inward sky,
The summer of my heart.

Shed thy cold tears, O winter rain!
Sob through the twilight dim—
I only feel the sunshine's glow
Is ripening fruit for him.

Bend your brown branches, leafless trees!
Beneath the wintry sky;
I know for me the harvest time,
The vintage hour is nigh.

The grapes are glowing on the vine,
For Love's own hand to take;
But he must press them with his lips
The wine of life to make!

SETH GREEN'S GALLANTRY.

His Rescue of an 18-year-old Maiden. An Interesting Incident.

Said Seth Green, the fish culturist: "I was trout fishing on Pine creek, Pennsylvania, below Smith's dam. The creek below the dam was about five rods across, and the bottom covered with 'hard heads,' from the size of a goose egg to a barrel. The water was three feet deep, and whirled around like the whirlpool of Niagara. There was no escape there for anybody if he was unlucky enough to get in, unless he was a very expert swimmer. There were sawhorses placed across the creek and planks fastened to them for a foot bridge. I had a twelve pound basket nearly filled when I saw an 18-year-old girl come on the bridge. When she got to me I stepped on one of the sawhorses to let her pass.

"I watched her as she continued, and don't think she had got more than thirty feet from me before I noticed that her head began to swim. She gave one of those peculiar screams such as are natural to all girls when in danger, tottered for an instant and fell head foremost down the stream, and being buoyed up somewhat by her clothing the swift current carried her rapidly along toward the deep hole. To drop my rod and jump into the water was but the work of a second, and I made my way over the 'hard heads' in three feet of water as fast as I could. I went down twice, but kept going and overtook her about fifty or sixty feet from where she went in, and then began the struggle. I grabbed her and turned her around, and the first thing she did was to clutch me with one hand and push her clothes down with the other, and when she had got them below the surface we were both taken off our feet and went slipping and floating down. We went three rods before I gained a footing. The girl must have been very fond of me for I never got such a hugging in my life as she gave me. I had my trout basket, with the strap hung over my shoulder. I kept swinging it around, and it looked at one time very much as though we three would go into the deep hole.

"Well, I finally got a firm foothold, and then I had a painful duty to perform, and that was to stop that girl hugging me and get her quieted down so that she knew what she was about. I told her that she must take hold of her garments and with both hands raise them to the top of the water, or we never could get back to the bridge against the current. I placed her in front of me and put my arms around her, and we went lockstep back to the bridge. I tell you it was a severe wrestle with the boulders, current and basket of fish, but we reached there at last, and then continued the same step to the edge of the bridge at which she came on, when I modestly turned my back and stayed in the water while she climbed out, arranged her skirts and ran off."—Turf, Field and Farm.

An Army Contractor's Experience.

I had a curious experience with an army contract once—a few years after the war closed. I got an order for a lot of fine groceries for officers' stores. Among the rest were twenty-seven sacks of Java coffee—a hundred pounds to the sack. It was for a station so far to the west that the freight was five cents a pound. The coffee was billed at twenty-seven cents a pound. After a while I received notification that the coffee had been rejected, probably on account of mildew in ocean transportation. I wrote to have the coffee sent back, and at the proper time my teams were there to receive it. When it came to the store I told one of the clerks to put a "trier" into a few sacks to see if it was the same goods we had shipped. The "trier" came out of the first sack filled with yellow corn. It was put into another sack and pulled out with the same result. And so on all around. Every sack sent back was simply that much shelled corn. The soldiers at the post had taken out the coffee and probably sold it to the country groceries, and put corn in its place. The sacks looked all right on the outside. The same strings had been used in sewing them up, and everything had been done to deceive. I sent for the quartermaster on duty here, and showed him the fraud. There was a long controversy about it, but in the end the government stood the loss, and I got paid for my coffee, less the value of the twenty-seven sacks of corn sent back in its place.—Globe Democrat.

Edison's Microphone.

Perhaps it may be remembered that years ago Edison was interested in the microphone, a device for magnifying minute sounds in a most wonderful manner; it was with the microphone that Edison said he would enable people to hear a fly walking across the ceiling, the steps of a fly sounding like that of a war horse upon a theatrical stage. His latest move in this direction is a device which, attached to a small cabinet organ, enables it to give out the sound of a cathedral instrument bigger than that of the Boston Music hall, and he says that a hand organ provided with his new invention will be heard across the East river. If this is so, some one is going to get killed, either Mr. Edison or the Italian nobleman who attempts to put his device to use. The idea of hearing "Il Balen" or "The Heart Bowed Down" or "The Sweet By and By" from two or three hundred hand organs suddenly endowed with ten times the power of Barnum's steam calliope is something awful, and Edison has done well to get far out of the reach of civilization before announcing his latest achievement.—New York Cor. Brooklyn Eagle.

Donkeys and Carts in Rome.

And there are the donkeys, equally a feature of Rome. You see many a poor little beast no bigger than a Newfoundland dog ambling along and almost hidden from sight by an enormous panier of vegetables on each side, and sometimes a family of three on top. These are the Campagna donkeys. The city brutes have it even harder. One poor little fellow, whose ears are one-fourth of his height, is hitched to a cart that looks like a mountain beside him. A brother donkey is ranged on each side of him. In the wagon is placed a load of stones, sand, or bricks, heavy enough to bluff a locomotive, and they are expected to pull it, and do. The comparison between motor and object is such as to suggest the abduction of Jumbo by a couple of musquitoes. The tout ensemble would amuse you. The quadrupedal trio are gorgeous in brass and metal work on blinders and bit, and above the saddle of each rises to a height of three or four feet, a monument of tin and metal, on which you will find swinging bells, pictures, inscriptions, metals, etc. This, being an ornament, is designedly gorgeous. The useful part of the harness is just the reverse. The traces generally consist of a piece of old rope, which cuts into the poor animals' hide at each step; and the reins are often of the same character. And as for the cart—well, it's a rarity.—Cor. Philadelphia Telegraph.

Impossible Under the Circumstances.

First Omaha Man—Why, I thought Dr. Blank was your physician!

Second Omaha Man—He was, but I gave him up. He said there was nothing the matter with me but excessive eating.

"Maybe it's so."

"So! Why, I board."—Omaha World.

HEBREWS IN TRADE.

THEIR IMMENSE COMMERCIAL INFLUENCE RECOGNIZED.

Striking Evidences of Hebrew Progress. Growth of the Clothing Trade—A Profitable Undertaking—Importation of Diamonds—Cigars and Tobacco.

Of all New York commercial exchanges the Hebrews are now recognized as among the most influential members. The vice-chairman of the stock exchange, the treasurer of the produce exchange and the treasurer of the metal exchange are all Hebrews. In these institutions, as well as the cotton and petroleum exchanges, they are prominent as directors, and they are also identified with many of the great railway, steamship and insurance companies. In banking alone the New York Hebrews represent a capital of $100,000,000. The prominent part taken by them in the negotiation of the most important government loans and railway operations is too well known to call for special comment, their immense influence in this and other leading cities being generally recognized.

The most striking evidence of Hebrew progress may be witnessed on Broadway, which, within the past fifteen years, has undergone a complete transformation by the transfer of the retail trade to the uptown thoroughfares and the invasion by Hebrew firms. Of the 400 buildings on Broadway from Canal street to Union square the occupants of almost all are Hebrews, over 1,000 wholesale firms out of a total of 1,200 being of that persuasion. On the day of atonement, when nearly all of these establishments are closed, the street for the length of nearly two miles presents a holiday appearance. The signs of Hebrew firms also predominate in the streets contiguous to Broadway within the territory named, which is almost wholly devoted to the manufacture of clothing, cloaks, hats and caps, laces, embroideries, millinery goods, furs, undergarments, flowers and feathers, shirts, dry goods and fancy goods and kindred branches of trade.

Most remarkable has been the growth of the clothing trade, of which the Hebrews control seven-eighths of the total, several hundred firms being now engaged in the manufacture of such goods, and some houses employing as high as 2,000 hands. Fifteen years ago the number engaged in this business was insignificant compared with the present day, when as many firms are found on a single block as then existed in the entire city. An important feature in the clothing trade to-day is the manufacture of goods fully equal to the best custom made, which some years ago was considered impracticable to attempt.

Less than ten years back the manufacture of cloaks in this country was upon a very small scale, the entire business in this city being confined to less than one dozen firms all told. The Hebrews were not slow to recognize the importance of this industry. They were among the first to perceive that it was destined to expand to an extent far beyond its proportions at that time. They reasoned that the growth of the country would create a continued demand for their goods, and many plunged into the business, the result being that there are now in this city alone over 200 manufacturers in this branch, almost all of whom are Hebrews. Few people have for a moment considered the extent of the manufacture of woolen shirts, and yet the annual transactions aggregate many millions. In this branch the Hebrews have secured a monopoly, it being estimated that 25,000 men and women are directly and indirectly employed by Hebrew firms alone. The wealthiest concerns in the trade, which include several millionaires, were in moderate circumstances when they embarked in the business.

When the wholesale manufacture of undergarments was first suggested some years since the proposition was scouted. It was asserted that goods turned out by machinery would neither wear well nor be made to fit well. The men who conceived the idea were laughed at. Hebrews were among the first to enter the business. They were convinced the undertaking would prove profitable, and were determined to succeed. They did succeed. They are now securely intrenched in the business. Ready made undergarments are to be found on sale in almost every city and hamlet, and the Hebrews of New York engaged in their manufacture carry the names of 10,000 employes on their pay rolls.

It is estimated that the Hebrew capital engaged in the importation, manufacture and jobbing of diamonds, watches and jewelry in this country will not fall short of $25,000,000. Year after year they have been absorbing the trade. It is predicted that before long the absorption process will be exhausted for want of material on which to feed. Of late years an increased tendency to manufacture has been noted. Of the 400 jobbers in this city the Hebrews constitute the bulk, and such headway have they been making that many older firms have been swept out of existence, including several who were a recognized power in the trade. Over 300,000 cases of leaf tobacco are dealt in in this country every twelvemonth. Two-thirds of this amount is controlled by the Hebrew merchants on Pearl and Water streets.

Equally surprising has been the growth of the cigar trade, in which the Hebrews have risen higher and higher until almost the entire business has passed under their control. Some idea of their operations may be formed when it is stated that their production reaches the enormous figure of 600,000,000 cigars per annum. The manufacture of this immense stock involves the employment of 8,000 hands. The manufacture of hats and caps, the importation and manufacture of hides and leather, furs, laces and embroideries, artificial flowers and feathers, is largely controlled by the Hebrews, while the wine and liquor trade is one of the most extensive in which they are engaged. It is estimated that the Hebrew capital represented on the New York stock exchange is not far from $6,000,000. The holdings of real estate by the Hebrews of this city is estimated at $100,000,000.—New York Mail and Express.

For Rinks and Slides.

The toboggan craze has made a demand for a good deal of sawmill product. It does not require as much stuff in the construction of a slide as one might imagine—about 7,000 feet—but the great number of slides which have gone up makes the aggregate large. It is expected, too, that more slides will be built next winter than were built this. The stuff used is principally dimension and plank. The demand for toboggan facilities has made no such draft on the lumbermen as did the skating rink craze. To satisfy the latter, dimension, boards, flooring, shingles, sash and doors were required. The building of rinks also gave a good deal of work to carpenters. The cost of building a toboggan slide 40 feet high and 175 feet long ought not to exceed $225 for material and labor.—Chicago Times.

Facts Concerning the Gulf Stream.

Some additional facts concerning the gulf stream are set forth by a Boston scientist. It is, he says, a stratum of warm blue water not more than fifty fathoms deep, and flows due east at a rate that would take it to England within a hundred days. Off Cape Hatteras this northward flowing stream is in the form of a fan, its three warm bands spreading out over the Atlantic surface to an aggregate breadth of 167 miles, while two cooler bands of an aggregate breadth of 52 miles are interposed between them. The innermost warm band is the one that shows the highest temperature and speed, its velocity being greatest where it is pressed latterly by the Arctic current, so that the rate of 4 miles per hour is occasionally observed. The peculiar blue color of the water is probably because the river silt washed into the gulf by the Mississippi is held in suspension.—Boston Budget.

WHAT IS THE USE!

A Protest Against Some of the Things Taught in Schools.

What's the use of making a man's talk so ornamental that you don't know what he means when he's done speaking? What's the use of forty pounds of ornament to a carriage except to make it heavier to draw?

What if the sun is ninety odd millions of miles from the earth? Who is the gainer or loser by it? What state would a man's mind be in were it "thought necessary, in order to be "educated," to know how far we are from 10,000 other stars? Would life be worth living if we had to keep posted on the distance of every star as soon as the astronomer had calculated it! What do we learn things for, anyway? To have them in case they're wanted? Would you carry a pump in your trunk because you thought you might want it some time or other? Or learn all the ropes in a ship if you never expected to go to sea? If you are going to New York you study the route to New York. You don't care, then, to study the route to Omaha. When I went to school I learned things I never had any use for. They put pumps in my trunk to pack about all my life. Is anybody the happier for knowing that Columbus discovered America in 1492? Will the knowledge of this get you into society or a government office or credit for a week's board? Is it ornamental? Does it polish you or veneer or make you more respectable? Well, where is the good of it, anyway? I would pause for a reply if the train could wait. I have pondered over this problem for years.

The fact seems to me to be about as valuable as a pump in my trunk packed about for fear I may find myself in some place where they have no pumps. What did they educate me for? To think I could get no water unless I had a pump, though the Mississippi flowed past my door and bushels of tin dippers were lying along the banks? What profits it to me that Tennessee is bounded on the north by Kentucky? Has this fact made my morals or digestion better or worse? They told me, when a child at school, that I should find out the use of these things when I grew up. Well, I grew up. But I never found out; I think now they lied. I don't believe they knew what they were talking about. I spent three years of my boyhood learning what states were at the top and what were at the bottom of each other. I think now the time was better spent when I "played hookey" and fished in the otter pond.

Why was I taught in the "speller and definer" that the meaning of "illustrious" was famous, and when I asked the meaning of famous I was told it was to be illustrious? Was this fair? Was it any wonder that a good boy should turn his book into a nest of dog's ears and catch flies for a living in school when treated thus? What moral garbage they used to sweep into our heads in those little odoriferous red school houses! One incentive given us was that any boy might become the president of the United States. Now the position is hardly respectable and not near as profitable as that of a bank cashier or a New York alderman. The president is only boss of the rotary office machine. Were not we taught that we should be beggars if we didn't get our lessons? Didn't the boy who wouldn't get his lessons and couldn't turn out the richest man when he grew up? Didn't he commence as a rum swiller and end by filling an honored congressman's grave? Isn't the smart boy of the school, who did get his lessons, and went through college and became a professor, now starving in a publishing house making more school books on $10 per week? Isn't life hard enough and heavy enough without packing the burden of such a lot of lies on a poor boy's back to trot through the weary world with?—Prentice Mulford in San Francisco Chronicle.

Unique Variety of Tobogganing.

Amusements are always at the command of the ingenious. Even the exciting sport of tobogganing is not confined to the rich, who can go to Montreal in the winter or coast down broad staircases on thick mats in the summer. The urchins of Hester street have invented a variation of the Canadian style that is unique, inexpensive and within the reach of all. I saw one yesterday, perhaps the genius who devised it, introducing toboggan riding to an admiring constituency. He had found a large tin pan, too leaky to hold any liquid and not quite leaky enough for an ash sieve.

He had obtained a few feet of clothes line, one end of which he made fast to the pan. Running behind a large wagon, he took a turn with the rope around the axle, retained the loose end in his hand and sat down in the pan. As the wagon moved off he bumped joyously along over the cobblestones on his sheet iron toboggan, heading a procession of ragged imps, all clamoring for the privilege of the next ride. The advantage of this sport is that you do not have to climb a hill for the fun of sliding back. To return to the starting point it is necessary only to wait for a wagon going that way and make fast. The value of cast-off tin pans is rising in the side streets.—"Uncle Bill" in Chicago Herald.

One on the Old Gentleman.

He was the son of a worthy Chicagoan, and he had just returned from college. The father was a brusque, matter-of-fact man, who had no liking for anything dudish, and he noticed with sorrow that his son returned with bangs and various other insignia of dudedom. The old gentleman surveyed him critically when he appeared in his office and then blurted out:

"Young man, you look like a fool."

Just at that moment, and before the young man had time to make a fitting reply, a friend walked in.

"Why, hello, George, have you returned?" he asked. "Dear me, how much you resemble your father."

"So he has just been telling me," replied the youth. And from that day to this the old gentleman has found no fault with bangs.—Chicago Rambler.

Climbing a Greased Flagstaff.

On the day when the British evacuated the city of New York (Nov. 25, 1783) they nailed their colors to the flagstaff at Fort George (the Battery), knocked off the cleats and "slushed" the pole from top to bottom to prevent its being climbed. John Van Arsdale, a sailor boy 16 years old, ascended the pole by nailing on cleats and applying sand to the the greased flagstaff. In that way he reached the top, hauled down the British colors, and placed the flag of the United States in its place before the fleet was out of sight.—Boston Budget.

Petroleum for Fuel.

The use of petroleum for fuel on steamboats is rapidly extending in California, where coal is much higher in proportion to the price of oil than in the east.—Boston Budget.

Abject poverty is the only spur which can goad a European nobleman into marrying an American woman, says a letter writer on the other side.

The Prince of Wales has set the fashion of wearing wide and curly brimmed hats in England.—Chicago Herald.

If the centre aisle is known as the bridal path coachmen ought to know the road.—New York Journal.

There are about 1,400 lawyers in San Francisco alone, or one to every 179 inhabitants.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, April 15, 1887

Mr. John Bright has offered a public park to the town of Kidderminster as a jubilee gift.

It is expected that 70,000 troops will be present at the jubilee review at Aldershot, and the Queen has signified her intention of being present.

The government of the Hawaiian Islands has granted the exclusive right of dealing in opium to a syndicate, which paid $50,000 for the high privileges enjoyed.

Sir Charles Tupper returned to Ottawa on Saturday, and one of his personal friends stated to-day that he would become Premier soon after the end of the approaching session.

A new style of four-wheeled vehicles to be known as Victorias, will soon be placed on the streets of London to compete with the old-fashioned cabs. Six hundred of them are now completed, and they are said to be very comfortable. The drivers will be dressed in livery.

Among Queen Victoria's jubilee gifts will be a magnificent dinner service of bright yellow Dresden ware, from the German Emperor. It will be profusely ornamented with medallion pictures of notable events and portraits of famous persons of her reign. It will contain in all 480 pieces.

It is charged that Mr. White, Minister of the Interior, has joined the ranks of those who are opposed to the Hudson Bay Railway scheme, and that obstacles are being thrown in the way of the promoters of the Hudson Bay Railway. Mr. White has been appealed to to block the scheme in the interest of the Pacific Railway Company and Montreal.

It is reported that a syndicate of Belgian and English financiers have offered the Chinese Government a loan of £325,000,000, repayable in ten years, for the construction of 15,000 miles of railroad, partly from Nanking to Pekin, and partly from Canton.

We read and hear a great deal these days about "writers," says a contemporary. What has become of the thinkers? There's a dillitante thing called writing, which is easy—for it takes but a sharpened quill and a quickened pulse, a musical flow and a "style"—but there used to be men who *thought*. Writing was but a second thing with them. What has become of that mighty breed? Would you know? They have gone out of words into works. This is a practical age, and old-time literature and philosophy have passed in their chips. There is nothing new under the sun. Let us look for a man in literature with an original idea!

The United States Supreme Court has recently given a remarkable decision in reference to life insurance. It holds, and there is no appeal from its verdict, that an insane person who takes his own life does not "commit suicide," and that life insurance may be recovered even though the policy may provide that it shall be void if the secured person shall die by suicide; self-killing by a lunatic person is by law to be regarded as an accidental death. But, is it not a general belief that few, if any, persons ever take their own lives while sane? And who is to be the judge where sanity leaves off and lunacy begins, seeing that the experts assert that the major portion of the human race are all a little touched in the upper story?

Lord Roseberry is qualifying himself to deal intelligently with those European questions which fall to the lot of the Foreign Minister, should the Liberals again soon be restored to power. Lord Roseberry has spent some time at Cairo. He has met with the leading Egyptian officials, and has made himself thoroughly conversant with the native view of the Egyptian question. He has also spent some time in Rome, meeting the leading Italian statesmen and making himself conversant with their views and aspirations. Lord Roseberry spent some time at Berlin a year ago, and his present visit to Egypt, to Italy and to Austria will make him familiar with the way that other people look at the questions which the English Foreign Minister may be soon called upon to assist in solving.

The Sault Ste. Marie bridge in connection with the Canadian Pacific railroad extension line from Algoma Mills to Sault Ste. Marie (about 86 miles) will consist of three sections—first, the draw-bridge, with centre pier and two abutments, superstructure 396 feet long; second, the bridge over the main channel or river, nine piers and two abutments, ten spans of superstructure, 239 feet centre to centre of piers; third, the bridge north of St. Marie's Island, one pier two abutments and two spans 104 ft. each over all. The masonry is rock faced ashlar, and the concrete used is to be made of the best Portland cement. The coping stones and outwaters are to be chisel dressed. The masonry is all to be completed by the 15th November next, and the superstructure ready for the passage of trains fifteen days after.

On May 22d, the Sunday after Ascension Day, the Speaker and the House of Commons will attend at St. Margaret's, Westminster, their recognized church, at a jubilee thanksgiving service. The preacher will be the Bishop of Ripon. The last occasion on which the House of Commons attended a church service in state was on the 4th of May, 1856, on the occasion of the National thanksgiving for the restoration of peace after the close of the Crimean war. But perhaps the most memorable occasion was the special service on the 21st March, 1855, when fast day was appointed by royal proclamation, and special prayer was made for a blessing on the "just and necessary war (the Crimean) in which we are engaged." The sermon on that occasion was preached with marvellous eloquence by Canon Melville. It will be observed that only the House of Commons attended the service at St. Margaret's, which is their parish church. The House of Lords are supposed to attend divine worship at the more aristocratic Abbey of Westminster, close by.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S POSITION.

The Winnipeg *Sun* in referring to the disallowance question in this province says that the recent applications for charters for railways running to the boundary line has revived the interest taken in this vexed problem. The *Sun* states that "*in the light of past experience, if the British Columbians set out with a determination to get anything at Ottawa they will succeed.* Manitoba might have been equally successful had her people been equally united and her representatives equally faithful. Now, if both provinces can be induced to stand firmly for the cessation of monopoly success should be assured. Yet British Columbia's position is not so bad as that of Manitoba. The Northern Pacific and the ocean service afford a close competition there, while here in Manitoba there is practically complete monopoly. There is also the further fact that private enterprise would have given Manitoba abundant railway facilities in time, while the credit of the entire country had to be pledged in order to bring the iron horse to the Pacific Coast. This latter fact the people of Eastern Canada should not forget. Had there never been no national railroad policy, the Northern Pacific and Manitoba roads would long ere this have tapped the prairie section of the Canadian Northwest at various points. It was, therefore, not for the benefit of the settled portions of this country that the great burden of debt for the Canadian Pacific Railroad was incurred, but in pursuance of ideas rational and sentimental rather than practical. So far as the prairie section is concerned, the monopoly that came with it was an infliction without the corresponding benefit that other portions derived. Care should therefore be taken that the people in Manitoba are not injured rather than benefitted by the national railroad policy, and that they are given a fair chance for life by being put in a position to compete, on fair terms, with a country equally favored by nature with themselves."

Again, latter on, in referring to the bills passed by the Legislature and which received the sanction of His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Nelson the same journal observes that "it will be interesting to note their fate. That the Dominion Government will permit them to go through without disallowance is scarcely probable, and yet if the Manitoba members and those from the Pacific Province were to unite forces, they could compel compliance with their demands. British Columbia has unquestionably the same rights in this matter as has Manitoba and yet the position of the two provinces is not quite identical. Manitoba had an independent connection to the south before the C. P. R. entered the field, while while with British Columbia it was practically C. P. R. or nothing. Competition at Winnipeg would be less serious than at the Pacific coast, for in one case a haul of one-half the entire length of the main line would have been secured, in the other none at all. These, however, are but setimental considerations. British Columbia has the right to competition, and may secure it if she goes about it with determination to succeed, and is not led aside by every red herring that may be trailed across the track."

The sentence of our Winnipeg contemporary, italicised by us, would lead the readers of the *Sun* to infer that British Columbia has been petted in the past, "spoon fed," as the Hon. Thomas White once said of the Manitoba and Northwest settlers, and made the spoiled child of the Dominion. It is true that the Dominion has carried out the bargain she so eagerly entered into at the time of the Union with this province, but five years later than the stipulated period. Beyond that we have received absolutely nothing beyond the statutory sum named in the articles of union. Heretofore our representatives asked for no favors. They were desirous for having the transcontinental line completed. That work is now a thing of the past. The province is rendered accessible to all interior parts, the work of development will go on, and as emigration is likely to pour into the country the Dominion will be asked to lend a hand in developing the latent resources of a province whose mineral wealth is incalculable. According to population, British Columbia is the heaviest taxed Province in the Dominion. While she is a large contributor to the treasury of Canada the sums received in return for harbor, river and other improvements have been utterly inadequate to our requirements. We have now reached that stage when a change becomes a necessity, and no doubt our representatives, during the approaching session, will fully realize the position they occupy and what the Province expects of them. The demands will be made as a matter of justice, which cannot be honestly denied us.

CABINET CHANGES.

In eastern political circles it is considered probable that a reconstruction of the Dominion Cabinet will take place before the opening of the session. The appointment of a leader of the Senate will necessitate a shuffle of portfolios. It is reported that McLelan is to retire from the Ministry altogether and await the expiration of Richey's term of office as Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, when, if his friends are still in power, the Postmaster-General will be made Governor. Sir A. P. Caron is also likely to retire and make way for Senator Lacoste who, it is thought in official circles, would make a capital leader in the Red Chamber. One of Sir Hector Langevin's henchmen stated to-day that the Minister had positively refused to take the leadership of the Senate. Sir Caron will, it is said, be given the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Northwest Territories. Some believe that Sir Caron will be succeeded in the Militia department by Lieut.-Col. Kirkpatrick, of Kingston, the late Speaker, and that Nova Scotia must be satisfied with two portfolios. On account of these proposed changes, it is claimed that some delay has occurred in the military arrangements for the celebration of the Queen's jubilee.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ABROAD.

The Discussion on Bishop Sillitoe's Paper—Mr. Robert Ward, of Victoria, on the Subject.

Mr. Robert Ward, of this city, addressed the following letter to the *Colonies and India*, in the issue of which journal, of March 18th, his letter appears. Mr. Ward says: I beg the indulgence of a small space in your columns to point out a very important matter not touched upon by the Bishop of New Westminster in his excellent paper on British Columbia, published in your issue of this date. I refer particularly to the deep sea fisheries along the coast of Vancouver Island, and Queen Charlotte Island lying contiguous to it, forming a most valuable portion of the Province of British Columbia. These islands in former days were inhabited by numerous and warlike tribes of Indians, whose staple and almost only food consisted of fish procured in these waters. The Indians, however, are now but a remnant of what they once were, and it is confidently expected that their places will, in the near future, be occupied by a white population.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries of the Dominion Government of Canada last summer visited the localities referred to with a view to their adaptability for colonies of fishermen, and he has reported most favorably thereon both as regards the mildness of climate, and the large variety and quantity of fish procurable. It is not improbable, therefore, that a fishing population will shortly spring up along the west coast of Vancouver Island, and islands adjacent, and the coast of the mainland. In this connection I understand the Provincial Government of British Columbia has recently offered concessions of lands on stipulated terms of a liberal character.

The recent completion of a railway extending from Esquimalt (the Imperial naval station on the Pacific) to Nanaimo, the great coal centre of the islands, with a prospect of its extension some 70 or 80 miles to the northward, is of the highest importance to the interests of the province, inasmuch as the mineral, timber, and agricultural lands will be more accessible, besides giving ready facilities of communication with Queen Charlotte Island whose natural wealth is practically untouched, and it is well known from the reports of government surveys that coal, the richer minerals, timber, and good stretches of agricultural land are to be found there.

With regard to the culture of hops the Bishop is hardly correct in stating that they have never been grown as an article of commerce. As a matter of fact, the climate of Vancouver Island has proved peculiarly favorable to their growth, and the richness of flavor of those produced in the Saanich district has ranked them higher than any produced in Washington Territory or California. Shipments from time to time have been made to Australia with fair results, but the heavy import duties both there and in the United States practically shut out an article which could otherwise be sent thither in large quantities. The local breweries throughout the entire province exclusively use Vancouver Island hops; and it is fair to assume that the Northwest Territory will eventually look to the same source for their supplies, seeing that the Canadian Pacific Railway affords the means of transportation.

Robert Ward.

Gresham Club, E. C., March 11.

THE C. P. R. STEAMERS.

Proposed Schedule for the Pacific Coast Steamers.

It is reported that the C. P. R. Company has completed its arrangements for the Oriental steamship service. A sailing schedule has been prepared and published for the guidance of shippers and importers. The first vessel, the Parthia, will leave Hongkong for Vancouver on Sunday, 1st of May, calling at Yokohama en route. The following is the proposed schedule of dates of sailing and name of vessel:

From Hongkong—The Parthia will sail on Sunday, May 1st; the Abyssinia on Sunday, the 29th May; the Batavia on Sunday, June 26th, and the Parthia on Sunday, July 24th.

From Yokohama—The Parthia will leave Friday, May 13th; the Abyssinia, Friday, June 10th; the Batavia, July 8th, and the Parthia, August 5th.

Arriving at Vancouver—The Parthia will arrive at Vancouver Sunday, May 29th; the Abyssinia, June 26th; the Batavia, July 24th, and the Parthia, August 5th.

Leaving Vancouver—The Parthia will leave Vancouver Sunday, June 8th; the Abyssinia, July 6th; the Batavia, August 3rd, and the Parthia August 31st.

Reaching Yokohama—The Parthia on her return trip will reach Yokohama Monday, June 27th; the Abyssinia, July 25th; the Batavia, August 22nd, and the Parthia on September 19th.

Leaving Yokohama—The Parthia will leave Yokohama on Tuesday, June 30; the Abyssinia on the 28th July; the Batavia on the 25th August and the Parthia September 22nd.

Reaching Hong Kong—The Parthia will reach Hong Kong, Thursday, July 7; the Abyssinia, August 4th; the Bataria, Sept. 1st, and the Parthia, Sept. 29th.

From the above schedule it will be observed that it is proposed to despatch a vessel every 28 days. The time in port at Yokohama going to Vancouver will be 5 days. Time in port at Vancouver, discharge and loading, 10 days. Time in port at Yokohama returning 3 days. Time in port at Hong Kong discharge and loading 17 days. Returning time, Hong Kong to Yokohama, 7 days. Returning time, Yokohama to Vancouver, (17 really) 16 days. Returning time, Vancouver to Yokohama (18 really) 19 days. Returning time Yokohama to Hong Kong, 7 days.

The total time occupied for the round trip from Hong Kong to Vancouver and return, will be 84 days. Crossing latitude 180 bound to Vancouver steamers gain one day. Crossing latitude 180 bound to Yokohama steamers lose one day.

The American agent of the C. P. R. Steamship Line is Mr. Everett Frazar, 124 Water street, New York. The Japan agents are Messrs. Frazar & Co., of Yokohama; whilst Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co., of Hong Kong, China, are the company's representatives.

New Governor.

President Cleveland on Saturday last appointed Eugene Semple Governor of Washington Territory. Mr. Semple was formerly largely interested in timber and lumber properties in the Territory. He succeeds Watson C. Squire, who was appointed by President Arthur.

On the same date Secretary Fairchild appointed Wm. Davitt, of Evansville to be Special Agent at Seal Islands off Alaska, vice Thomas F. Ryan, resigned.

Yeoman's drug store was gutted by fire on the 8th instant. Loss of stock, $18,000; insurance $13,000; loss on building, $3,000, insured.

Sir Charles Tupper is besieged daily with deputations advocating tariff changes in the interest of their respective industries.

A CITY IN KOOTENAY.

The Smiling, Green Kootenay Valleys of British Columbia.

Great Natural Beauty of the Surrounding Country.

Mr. W. Bailie-Grohman in a recent issue of the *Illustrated London News* thus writes of the Attractions of Kootenay: A recent American traveler, in speaking of the go-ahead character of the frontiersman, and the confidence with which he habitually discounts the future, mentions the instance of a little frontier settlement in Idaho Territory, almost literally of yesterday's growth, which has two opera halls, with seating room for 900 people, while the entire population of the place and neighborhood, man, woman and child, amounts to only 700 souls! The smiling

GREEN KOOTENAY VALLEYS,

situated immediately to the north of the above named United States Territory, and separated from it by the phantom line of the 49th parallel, forming the international boundary, afford, if we accept the above as a typical instance of American self-confidence, a strong contrast in the peculiarly English slowness of their progress, notwithstanding that their natural resources, mineral wealth, climate and scenery are immeasurably superior to those of Idaho and Montana. To be just, however, the extreme isolation of those very charming mountain-bowered vales until last year's opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway (by which they can be reached in less than a fortnight from England) must be remembered. The future progress will, undoubtedly, be at a very much more rapid rate, though perhaps the ratio of seating room to population in the opera house of the future central settlement of the locality, Kootenay City, will be the inverse of her Idaho sisters. When the writer and artist saw it in 1885, some months before the Canadian Pacific was completed across the Rockies, the lordly bighorn could be seen from the level, park-like expanse, roming on the crags of the majestic Mount Warre, that towers over the city site; and even last spring, four wapiti stags were killed in one day, on the very spot where the town is laid out, while cariboo, bear, and rarest and most grotesque game of North America, the Rocky Mountain goat, are to be had in plenty for the hunting; but the latter is by no means easy sport. The trout fishing—even for British Columbia, where along the coast a 20-lb salmon can be bought for one shilling, and which, without question, is the fisherman's Eldorado—is magnificent.

THE SITE OF KOOTENAY CITY

is, from an orographical and topographical point of view, sufficiently remarkable. It occupies the whole of a perfectly level, park-like stretch of land about one mile wide, which separates two important navigable rivers, the one being the mightiest stream on the Pacific littoral of America—namely, the Columbia, which has its source in the charming blue-green ten-mile-long lake which lies at the very door of the embryo town; while a mile off, courses another equally navigable river, the Kootenay, flowing in opposite direction to that pursued by the majestic stream of the Columbia. The finest timber imaginable, some of a very valuable kind, is in the immediate neighborhood; while coal, gold and silver are dispersed all through the mountains, and extensive stretches of excellent farming land line the banks of the Kootenay river. Not without good reason do the few travelers who have visited this spot in the days of its isolation speak of it with enthusiasric praise.

Three veteran travellers have incorporated such favorable opinions in their works. Sir George Simpson in his, at the time, very famous "journey round the world," calls it "a little paradise," and says: "The spot was so soft and lovely that a traveller might almost be tempted here to spend the remainder of his days amid

THE SURROUNDING BEAUTIES

of nature." While the equally famous explorer, De Smet, says, in the concluding remarks of an extended description in which he points out the great importance of its commanding geographical position: "The climate is delightful, the extremes of heat and cold are seldom known. The hand of man would transform it into a terrestrial paradise."

General Sir Henry Warre, on his, for several reasons, memorable tour across the continent 40 years ago, camped at this spot, and in his journal, after describing the wonderful timber. "White pines, measuring 12 feet and 30 feet in circumference"—he speaks of the beauties of the spot in the following brief but telling words:—"Water, wood and mountains formed the picture, which is as perfect as Nature in her happiest moods could make it. He is right.

Speaking generally of land in British Columbia, it must be remembered that this province differs in almost every respect from the rest of Canada and the Northwest region. Arable land there possesses, for the following topographical, climatic and local reasons, a considerably greater value than does similar lands east of the Rocky Mountains in Manitoba or the U. S. Territories. Firstly, owing to the presence of

GOOD LOCAL MARKETS,

in consequence of the flourishing condition of gold mining and the lumber business; which have no existence in the great wheat-raising countries (this is clearly illustrated by the fact that British Columbia imports from the United States, notwithstanding the high Customs tariff, a very considerable portion of its food supplies), and secondly, because British Columbia, which is a mountainous and wooded country, in many respects not unlike Switzerland, possesses in comparison to its great area only a very limited quantity of arable land. But the milder climate, making it available for the more remunerative crops, such as hops, the more delicate fruits and the vine, which do not thrive east of the Rocky Mountains, gives further value to a settlement in British Columbia.

LORD LANSDOWNE.

He is Afraid to Appear in Public Lest he may be Killed.

A dispatch of the 8th inst. says Lord Lansdowne positively refuses to say anything further or even refer to the subject of the eviction of the Irish tenants. A military guard patrols about the grounds, while a six-foot sentry does duty at the main entrance of the Government House. His Excellency lives in obscurity and is seldom seen beyond the precincts of Rideau Hall. So completely isolated does Lord Lansdowne keep himself from the outside world that his actions are the subject of general comment. He is timid, and the fear of some one of the many threatening letters he has received being carried into effect keeps him in a perpetual state of nervousness.

He has determined to go on with the evictions, and says that the law must be enforced, unless rents due last November are paid up. He carefully watches the newspapers, and any comment on his actions is preserved. There is much speculation now as to whether he will open Parliament in person next Wednesday or to appoint a deputy. The constitution admits of the latter in cases of emergency.

The Great Easter Monday Meeting in Hyde Park.

London, April 11.—The gathering in Hyde park this afternoon was the largest ever held in London. The people were enthusiastic but orderly. A motion protecting against the coercion bill was offered simultaneously from fourteen platforms and carried amid great enthusiasm. The socialists stole a march on the police and erected a platform, from which several speakers delivered orations. They afterwards had a noisy meeting in Trafalgar square. There was a large attendance at the meeting. It is certain that 15,000 persons, including onlookers, were present. It took an hour and a half to file into the park. The first contingent was composed of members of the Robert Emmett lodge. Then followed a large number of temperance lodges, radical workmen clubs, and social democratic societies, and bands in line. While passing Conservative clubs the bands played the Dead March in Saul. Marseilles Irish emblems were conspicuous in the ranks of the parade. The effect of the careful arrangements that had been made to avoid confusion at the park was seen in the admirable order in which the paraders grouped themselves around

THE FOURTEEN PLATFORMS.

The greatest crowd were at the platform from which the lord mayor of Dublin and William Redmond, M. P. spoke. Lord Mayor Sullivan, in the course of his speech asked: "Is it wise for the workmen of London to permit that the honest workingmen of Ireland should be forever crushed down?" A tremendous response of "No," thundered through the park. Sullivan, in concluding, assured his hearers that the demonstration would carry hopes and joy into the hearts of the Irish. It would cheer many poor struggling men to know that England was no enemy of Ireland. He said: "Don't let them believe those who say Irish are the enemies of England. That's a falsehood worthy of the bottomless pit. Let there be an end of oppression and injustice and there will be an end of hatred."

MICHAEL DAVITT

who appeared at the Socialist platform, referred to the demonstration as a proof of the approaching solidity of the people of Great Britain. The masses began to understand each other so that classes became alarmed. The privileged classes well knowing the evil tendency to Irish government sought to crush the Irish leaders, hoping to prevent the English people following the example set them by the Irish, but they would hold the fort in Ireland. On the day on which

THE CRIMES ACT

shall become law they would either have to give up the struggle that had been waged for centuries and lie down as slaves, or render the system impossible of duration. They would follow a manlier course. Classes in the past had built a bridge of hatred across the Irish sea. They would tear it down and erect a bridge of love between the toilers of Ireland and the honest workers of England. John Burns, a Socialist leader, followed Mr. Davitt. He declared that the state of Ireland justified civil war, and that the English people were ready to assist Irish peasants in the revolt. At 4:30 o'clock a bugle sounded, and at this prearranged signal there was a commotion. A resolution condemning the crimes act was read from all the platforms, amid prolonged cheers.

Wholesale Railway Robberies.

Pittsburgh, April 12.—Wholesale arrests of employees of the Pan Handle Railway for the robbing of freight trains continues to be the engrossing topic among railway men and citizens. Superintendent Taylor's office is besieged from early morning by men in search of employment. Many were given employment and the road is now fully equipped, and there is no delay in the movement of freight. Speaking of the probable conviction of the men now in jail, special agent Rue said this morning that of the sixty men now under arrest there were not more than one, or possibly two, who stood any chance of it being shown that they were not guilty. The capture of J. Dunlap, at Dennison, Ohio, particularly pleased the detectives. As stated last night he made a confession in which he said stealing had been going on for months. He said he could give the names of all men implicated on the Pittsburg division of the Panhandle; but was afraid to do so. His language to the officers being: "I would give you the names but, great God, they would kill me." There was an organization among the robbers, Dunlap said, but no regular place of work. Each crew worked by itself. Notwithstanding Dunlap's confession the officers of the road still believe that the plunderers were thoroughly organized and were carrying on the robberies under the systematic direction of shrewd leaders. When a new man entered the service of the road, if he was thought to be the right kind of a fellow, he was initiated into the gang with a rigid oath binding him to secrecy.

A bill was introduced in the State Legislature last night which was intended to cover the cases of the railroad robberies brought to light in this city yesterday. The bill is in the shape of an amendment to the penal code. At present there is no specific law for the breaking open of a car, unless it is proved the car was forced with the intent to commit a felony.

Constitutional Amendments.

San Francisco, April 12.—To day is a legal holiday, election being held for the adoption of the State Constitutional Amendments.

The election is being held to-day throughout California. It is to ratify the amendments of the State constitution which were adopted by the last legislature. Amendment No one provides a method of the selection of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and for the continuance of the Supreme Court commission. Amendment number two provides for the increase of the salaries of Supreme Judges, the Supreme Court commission and of a number of Superior Judges. Amendment number three provides that any city of ten thousand inhabitants, or more, may adopt a charter for itself, instead of having a charter decreed by the legislature.

An election is also being held in this city for the adoption of a new charter.

FOUND A WATERY GRAVE.

An Italian fisherman found a small sailing boat on Lime Point yesterday and in it were evidences that it had been occupied by several persons. An investigation disclosed the fact that the boat belonged to J. D. Doyley, a young canvasser of this city, who went in the boat on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, with three companions, whose names could not be learned, as Doyley had not since been seen. He and his companions are supposed to have been drowned. It is stated that he has a rich uncle, Captain Doyley in San Jose.

Hoodlumism in Quebec.

Quebec, April 11.—While a French detachment of the Salvation Army was parading the streets yesterday afternoon, it was attacked by a howling mob who pelted the members with large lumps of snow and ice. One of the females of the army was knocked senseless, and dangerously hurt by being struck on the head with a piece of ice weighing nearly five pounds. The drums of the detachment were all smashed. The police have, as yet, made no arrests.

A Bursting Shell Causes Unpleasantness.

Washington, April 12.—In the mail received at the Navy Department to-day from the Asiatic station, was an extract from the Magaski *Journal* containing a detailed account of a catastrophe which occurred on the Island of Ikishina on the 4th of March, through the bursting of a shell fired from the United States steamer Omaha, resulting in the death of four Japanese and the wounding of several others. As already announced, Capt. Selfridge, of the Omaha, was suspended and ordered home and is now at San Francisco. The circumstances, as described in the *Journal*, were as follows: The Omaha put up floating targets about 50 yards from the beach, at which some 30 shots were fired at a distance of one thousand yards. At the conclusion of the firing the officer in charge of the target reported that all the shells fired had exploded and the ship sailed on. After she had left, however, an unexploded shell was found by the natives, and it exploded while they were examining it, with the fatal result above stated. Private subscriptions for the wounded and the relatives of the dead was taken up on board the Omaha, resulting in about $550. The Japanese *Journal* says the U. S. government will no doubt pay any reasonable indemnity to the sufferers that may be demanded. In placing the target so close to the beach and firing at the target, no matter what precautions were taken to prevent accidents, the Omaha undoubtedly was wrong, as the Japanese Government has distinctly prohibited gun torpedo practice within 3 miles of the shore. A subsequent investigation resulted in the finding of four unexploded shells buried in the beach. The shell which exploded with such fatal results was dug and carried around the village in the vicinity of the school house, which building was destroyed by the force of the explosion.

Another Florida Hotel Fire.

Boston, April 12.—A dispatch from St. Augustine, Florida, to-day says the St. Augustine took fire at 2:30 this morning and was destroyed. The old slave market is also gone and the Cathedral is in flames. Edward's hotel and half a dozen buildings are all on fire. It seems to be inevitable that the Florida house must go. Danger of the destruction of the whole town is imminent. Of the 76 guests at the St Augustine all got out in safety, as did also the help in that house and the guests and servants of the Edward House.

The fire has been stopped at Tressy street. The main portion of the town is safe. The county court house and Vedder's museum are destroyed. The loss on the Stugger's hotel is about $100,000, with no insurance.

Was he Poisoned?

New York, April 12.—The remains of the late J. T. Raymond arrived here to-day. Deputations of actors met the funeral party at the depot. A temporary coffin, containing the body was taken to the residence of Mrs. Raymond in East Third Street. The face wore the most natural expression. Services are to be held at the "Little Church around the Corner," at 10:30 to-morrow.

It is feared by some of the friends of Mr. Raymond that he may have died from an overdose of morphine, as it is asserted by someone who was at his bedside when he died, that after the administration of morphine he never recovered consciousness.

Canada Will Not Relax.

St. John, N. B., April 8.—The action of the Dominion cruiser Vigilant in giving chase to an American fishing schooner is regarded here as evidence that the Canadian government will not relax any of the provisions of the treaty of 1818. It is now believed that the section prohibiting the sale of bait to Americans will be as strictly enforced as last year. The schooner chased by the Vigilant is a vessel of about ninety tons and she hails from Eastport, Maine, name unknown. The captain of the Vigilant is bound to arrest all Americans violating the treaty obligations.

Blaine Improving.

Chicago, April 12.—Blaine, after eating a good supper of bread and milk last evening, passed a quiet night and this morning he is still improving. On examination of his lungs by the post surgeon, showed that the inflammation was subsiding. There has been no fever since Sunday. He eat a hearty breakfast this morning. The doctor states that with weather in its present condition and his appetite as it is now he may be well enough to travel in a few days.

Quebec Rejoicing.

Quebec, April 11.—There is great rejoicing among the Knights of Labor over the withdrawal of Cardinal Taschereau's mandament of 1884. His letter has been well weighed by the Knights and will be accepted by them. It is even now rumored that an encyclical letter will remove all obstructions and recognize the order. They seem to think the Cardinal is only paving the way to revoke the mandament entirely.

Waterlogged and Unmanageable

San Pedro, April 12.—The schooner Mabel Gray, just arrived, is three and a half days from Humboldt. She reports fearful rough weather all the way. When off Point Sur she sighted the schooner Joshua Grindley waterlogged and unmanageable. With difficulty the Captain rescued the entire crew and brought them to San Pedro, all well.

Northwest Indians.

Fort Benton, April 8.—G. W. Friends, superintendent of Wallrand ranche, says that Blood Indians are on this side of the line in great numbers, and the authorities of the Northwest Territory are making strenuous efforts to prevent their leaving the reservation. Several squads of troops have been ordered from Fort Assiniboine to patrol our side of the line.

A Tannery House Suspends.

Philadelphia, April 12.—The old house of St. Patrick, Kinzie & Co., tanners, has suspended. The firm recently made an assignment. Liabilities are said to be $200,000.

The Eagle Safe.

Halifax, April 11.—A telegram from St. John, N. F., states that the missing steamer, Eagle, arrived there at noon to-day. All well on board. She has two thousand seals.

Labor Troubles Settled.

Cincinnati, April 12.—The contractors have to-day acceded to the demand of the striking carpenters, and about fifty men are already at work.

Chas. Newdgate Dead.

London, April 11.—The death is announced of Charles Newdgate, ex-member of the House of Commons.

RUSSIAN AGGRESSION.

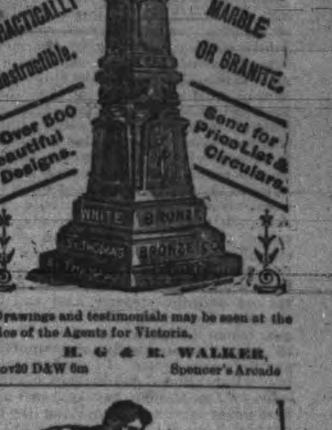
London, April 12.—It is reported that the Russians are collecting a large commissary and other stores at Penjah and Kohjaseleh on the northern borders of Afghanistan.

There are rumors in the air that the Toronto *Mail* is in the market and that Mr. Erastus Wiman is negotiating for its purchase. The first is probable enough, but we hardly credit the latter story.

The government has decided to take extensive precautions to prevent the threatened introduction of Asiatic cholera into the Dominion during the coming summer.

COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN Monumental Work.

WHITE BRONZE MONUMENTS



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WE LEAD: OTHERS FOLLOW.

Is the justly earned motto of the light-running "Domestic" Sewing Machine. In its mechanical construction it has no rival but many imitators.

The new line of attachments that are now sent with each "Domestic" are specialties that no other machine has.

Do not buy a Sewing Machine because it looks like the "Domestic" and can be had a few dollars cheaper. "The best is the cheapest," and that is the light-running "Domestic."

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Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher & Leveler.

The three operations of crushing lumps, leveling off the ground, and thoroughly pulverizing the soil are performed at the same time. The entire absence of Spikes or Spring Teeth avoids pulling up rubbish. It is especially adapted to inverted sod and hard clay, where other harrows utterly fail; works perfectly on light soil, and is the only harrow that cuts over the entire surface of the ground.

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First-class accommodation for travellers. The best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Excellent stop-over place for tourists.

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Valuable Farm for Sale.

Farm for sale or lease.—Three hundred acres, one hundred and fifty [illegible] dyke and in good state of cultivation, with barns and [illegible], is now offered for sale or lease. The Farm is situate three miles from Nanaimo. For further particulars apply to MRS. D. FERN, Nanaimo, B.C. mar24wly-sw

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, April 15, 1887

A TERRIFIC GALE.

Great Damage to Shipping—One Life Lost.

The sealing schooner Black Diamond, Capt. Ingram, owned by Gutman & Frank, of this city, arrived from the west coast of Vancouver Island on Sunday morning. She had recently passed through a terrific gale and came into port to refit. On the 1st of April, when about 25 miles from Cape Flattery, the decks of the schooner were swept clean—one man and seventeen canoes being carried overboard and lost. The young man lost was Miles Simpson, a son of Mrs. Simpson, of James Bay, and a native of this city. At the time the sea struck the vessel Simpson was on deck between canoes which were ranged on each side. The wave broke in the bulwarks, and swept everything off the deck into the raging sea. Poor Simpson was a splendid swimmer, and when he found himself in the water he pulled off his waterproof clothing, called for a rope, and struck out for the vessel. But the sea was running at terrible speed and before anything could be done the unfortunate young man had been carried far to leeward, struggling heroically to the last. The life buoy was carried overboard by the same wave that swept the deck.

The captain of the Black Diamond reports a schooner, name unknown, ashore at Cape Flattery. It will probably prove a total loss.

A water-logged bark was seen in Barclay Sound, name unknown. She was probably the Elsinore, which sailed from Port Blakely about March 28th, lumber laden for San Pedro. The second mate of the Elsinore has since arrived at Port Townsend for assistance. The bark is 688 tons, is owned in San Francisco, registered at Homeport, N. Y. She will be towed to Port Townsend.

Another bark is ashore and a total wreck in Clayoquot Sound. Her masts are entirely gone, and nothing was seen of the crew. Besides these many sealing schooners have been damaged, and as many are still out the full extent of the casualties will not be known for some time. The Indian sealing schooner, Champion, is a total wreck at Nitnat. The gale of the 1st inst. is the same in which the barks Eldorado and St. Vincent foundered.

INDIAN MURDERS.

A Woman Shot at Denman Island—Her Murderer Killed.

By the arrival of the steamer Robert Dunsmuir, the Nanaimo *Free Press* learns the following particulars of a double tragedy. Indians were engaged near Yellow Rock, Denman Island, dog fishing. On Thursday, Louis Amaces got drunk and commenced firing his rifle through the roof of a little house. Kitty Cleckadeck, a Comox Indian woman, and another woman went to see what was the matter, when Louis fired at Kitty. The bullet entered the forehead and went through and out at the back. The murderer's wife states that after her husband had shot the woman, he laid down the gun, and that Mohi, the husband of the murdered woman, took it up and shot Louis, who dropped dead. Mohi and Salmon River Bob threatened also to kill the wife and child, but while they were attaching a rope and stone to the neck of the dead man Louis, the woman and child got into a canoe and escaped. They then took the body of Louis and sunk it in the bay. The woman paddled to Qualicum. The body of the woman was brought down on the steamer, and was taken charge of by Chief Constable Stewart.

THE CHINESE MURDER.

The Sea Gives Up its Dead—Body of Lee Guay Found.

On Friday morning Constables Drake and Stephenson returned to Nanaimo with the body of the murdered Chinese woman Lee Guay, the particulars of whose kidnapping and disappearance have already appeared in the Times. Our Nanaimo contemporary gives the following additional particulars: The body was found within one hundred yards of the spot indicated by the Chinaman Ah Sam, who after being in gaol for a few days, made a confession. The scene of the tragedy was near Narrows Island. After dragging the bay for some time with a thirty foot line to which large hooks were attached, the body was found. A large stone, weighing over 50 pounds was tied by a manilla rope to the waist of the murdered woman. The body was very much decomposed and about the face was badly eaten by the dog fish. There are marks on the face of the woman, which appear as if made by a blow from a hatchet. Part of the clothing is on the body, and from the clothing the husband recognized the body as that of his wife Lee Guay. Dr. Walkem held an inquest on the remains on Saturday.

The C. P. R. Hotel.

Orders have been received from headquarters to hasten to completion the new C. P. R. Hotel at Vancouver, which has been delayed by the wet weather. It is thought that it will be finished in about three months. The hotel has 120 feet frontage on Granville street and 128 feet frontage on Georgia street. On the latter street will be the main entrance. It will be five storeys high and basement, and will contain 200 bedrooms, besides parlors, drawing rooms, corridors and halls. One of these halls will be 42x70 feet and will be lighted by an immense skylight on the roof. The first storey is to be cemented on the outside with Portland cement and the balance plain brick. The whole will be finely set off by a row of balconies, which will extend from the basement to the fourth storey. The building is to be fire-proof throughout, and will contain its own water and gas works on the premises. An elevator in the centre runs from the basement to the top storey.

A Victoria Girl Deserted.

A San Francisco dispatch of the 10th instant, says: Wm. Thompson recently eloped with a young lady of Victoria, B. C., to this city, and registered at the hotel as "J. C. Thompson and wife." It appears that Thompson promised to marry the young lady, who is said to be well connected, and had obtained $600 from her before leaving Victoria. Thompson has since disappeared, leaving the girl a stranger here and minus $550 or more of her savings. The woman referred to is Mrs. J. J. Russell, late of this city who gained considerable notoriety here during a divorce trial brought against her. The man Thompson, who accompanied here was employed in a Pandora street livery stable.

Insurance on the Mexico.

The steamship Mexico, wrecked on Bell Chain Reef, was insured for $150,000, $67,500 of which was placed in English and Eastern companies. The losses of the companies having offices in San Francisco are as follows: California, $10,000; Union, $7,500; Fireman's Fund, $7,500; Sun, $5,000; Commercial, $5,000; Union of New Zealand, $7,500; Canton, $7,500; New Zealand, $2,500; Transatlantic, $2,500; Merchants' Mutual, $2,500; Franco-Hungarian, $5,000; Magdeburg General, $5,000; Boston Marine, $15,000; total, $82,500.

THE LOST EL DORADO.

What Captain Dan Farley, who Rescued the Survivors, Has to Say.

The Heaviest Seas Seen Since '49 by the Oldest Skipper on This Coast.

Through the courtesy of Capt. Hatfield, Signal Officer, whose unvarying kindness to newspaper men is proverbial, observes the Seattle *Press*, a reporter of this journal was given an opportunity to get an extended interview with old Dan Farley, the oldest skipper on the coast and who commands the stanch schooner Fannie Dutard. Capt. Farley said: I was bound for Seattle, and the day of the 31st ultimo we met a heavy southeast sea with cross seas southeast, southwest and west, and it was the worst I have seen since '49. No ship could tack with safety in such a sea, but we were all right before the wind. On the 1st of April it blew a terrific gale and I noticed a large quantity of lath, plank and scantling floating in the water and from the fresh look of the timber I could see that there was a wreck somewhere, so I told my men to keep a sharp lookout. That night it was very cloudy with light winds from the west, and we were sixty miles southwest from Cape Flattery. About 7:30 o'clock the man at the wheel saw a signal of distress just in the spot where the sun had gone down, apparently a mile away. The man shouted: "There's a boat with a signal of distress!" I was lying in my cabin reading, and I jumped up and went on deck and with my glass saw a raft a mile to windward; it had a spar with a black rag fluttering from it. I threw my topsails down to show the object that we saw it and made a tack toward the raft. I had to make two or three tacks and it got dark about 8 o'clock before I could get near enough to speak to the wreck. It was a terrible suspense, for I feared we would lose sight of it before morning would come, but presently I called out: "Anybody there?" and a faint answer came back: "Two men." I lowered my boat and went to where I heard the voice and finding two seamen clinging in a famished condition to the deck of a cabin, I took them aboard my vessel and would not let them eat anything till they were stripped and rubbed down and they were allowed a light supper. The men's names were John Christy and Michael Anderson. The former is with my men now unloading but Anderson in clinging to the cabin of the wrecked Eldorado on which they shipped, cut his hand badly on one of the broken windows, and is now in Port Townsend. After the men got over their exhaustion, they told a sailor's yarn of the wreck of the Eldorado, but I could glean from their statements that the Eldorado had sunk the morning before about 9 o'clock and when she went over the deck of the cabin went adrift and these two sailors got into it, soon after they pulled the second mate on the deck and another man. They saw several of the crew swimming in the water, but they could not get to the cabin. The next morning at 3 o'clock one of the men died, and shortly after the raft capsized, the men, however, clinging to it. In the afternoon about 3 o'clock the second mate died, and they lashed him to the cabin and took his waterproof coat and hung it to a spar, which they used for a signal. When our vessel was sighted Mike said: "Jack, I know that schooner is the Fannie Dutard, I shipped aboard of her two years ago."

In the meantime the men had buried the second mate to keep the birds from pecking him, they said. The seaman's account of the wreck of the Eldorado stated that she was laboring about 12 o'clock at night in cross seas, and the stanchion started, and I don't see how that could hurt much, for the leakage could have been stopped. They tried to wear before the wind, but only had the lower maintopsail as the jib, foretopsail and staysail had blown away. Just before she went over, on the morning of the 1st of April, they started to cut her mizzen mast rigging to pay her off, or get her before the wind, but she went over, and of the sixteen lives on board but two were saved. The seamen did not know the names of any of the lost except Capt. Humphrey.

Anthracite Coal.

Mayor Stewart, of Ottawa, has lately been giving the local journals of that city information regarding the operations of his company, known as the Northwest Anthracite Coal Company. Arrangements are being made to ship 1500 tons to Vancouver, thence per steamer to San Francisco. Coast cities and towns will also be supplied with this favorite quality of coal for household and manufacturing purposes. Five hundred tons per day will be sent to Winnipeg until a reserve of 10,000 tons is held in the pockets there. The coal lies in a hillside, and a large tunnel has been driven for a considerable distance into the mountain. Some 120 men are already engaged driving diverging tunnels from this main tunnel, and a perpendicular air shaft will be sunk from a point higher up the hill. More men will be engaged very shortly, and the output maintained at 500 tons per day.

Interior Tariff Rates.

Following is the special rate for lumber transportation recently issued by the C. P. R. Co. from Rogers' Pass to Winnipeg and intermediate points. The distances are also given. It will be seen that the charge per car for hauling from the Pass to Calgary is 54¼ cents per mile; whilst to Winnipeg it is only 12¾ cents. This is accounted for by the fact that at Winnipeg there is competition in prices of lumber and rates. The table is from the Calgary *Tribune:*

Miles	to	Rate per 100 lbs.	Rate per car
136	Banff	32c	$ 96
216	Calgary	39c	117
270	Gleichen	40c	120
657	Moose Jaw	40c	120
699	Regina	42c	126
928	Brandon	44c	132
1055	Winnipeg	45c	135

Back Again.

Mr. J. L. Crimp, Gold Commissioner for Cassiar, returned from Europe today after an absence of several months. He went east by the Canadian Pacific, returning *via* Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chattanooga, New Orleans and the Southern Pacific to San Francisco. The winter in England was extremely disagreeable, nevertheless Mr. Crimp enjoyed himself immensely revisiting the scenes of his boyhood, which he left thirty years ago. The impression he formed of the railways on this continent and in England is that the Canadian line is incomparably the best managed, best equipped and by far the most comfortable road to travel on of all the lines he passed over. He says California is full of tourists, who will return east by the Canadian route.

The South Field Mine.

The *Free Press* says the extra demand for coal has induced Mr. Robins, Supt. of the Vancouver Coal company, to again open up the South Field Mine, so as to increase the daily output to over 1000 tons per day. Work will commence at the South Field on Monday and the coal will be transported for the present over the original line of railway.

THE MESSIAH.

The Grandest Amateur Musical Event Ever Occurring in Victoria.

A crowded house, comprising the *creme de la creme* of Victoria, greeted the first production of Handel's oratorio "The Messiah" at the Victoria Theatre Monday night. The event had been looked forward to by the music-loving portion of the community with eager expectancy and much was expected, as a matter of course. These expectations were fully realized, and when the magnanimity of the work is taken into account it is evident that Mr. Sorge has proved himself to be a musical Hercules. The ladies and gentlemen taking part in the event were seated on three rows of benches covered with green baize one above the other, and presented a striking appearance.

The orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Lintott, was fully up to the mark and careful training was here shown by its faultless accompaniment. At the conclusion of the oratorio the united forces sang "God Save the Queen," which was specially arranged by Mr. Sorge for the occasion. Before the second part of the oratorio, Mr. Sorge was presented with a well filled purse by Mr. Coote M. Chambers on behalf of the performers, and the gift was duly acknowledged in a few well chosen words by the recipient.

Those taking part in this musical event were:

SOPRANI.	ALTI.
Mrs. Dennis Harris,	Madame De L'Aubinier,
Miss Monat,	Mrs. C. Wilson,
Miss Hartnagel,	Miss Dobbs.
Miss Cridge.	
TENORI.	**BASSI.**
Mr. White,	Mr. E. G. Prior,
Mr. Robson,	Mr. T. Gore,
Mr. Redfern.	Mr. G. Jay,
	Mr. H. Kent,
	Mr. Jenkinson.

Leader of Orchestra..........Mr. Lintott
Conductor..........Professor Enrico Sorge

CHORUS.

SOPRANI.

Misses Austin,	A. Frye,	Misses McKay,
Arrowsmith,	Ferrano,	McKay,
Bamford,	Mrs. Green,	O'Neil,
Christy,	Misses Higgins,	Please,
Mrs. Clyde,	Hutchinson,	Penketh,
Miss N. Cusick,	Huxtable,	Spring,
F. Evans,	Mrs. Johnson,	Storey,
T. Forrest,	Marshall,	Storey,
P. Finlayson,	F. Moore,	Mrs J. H. Turner
P. Fawcett,	Mrs McB Smith	Misses Wallace,
P. Fox,	Mrs McCulloch	Wynne.
M. A. Fox.		

ALTI.

Misses Cusack,	Mrs. Frazer,	Misses Johnson,
Anderson,	Misses Gibbs,	E. Monat,
Carmichael,	Good,	Mr. Mason,
N. Carmichael,	Mrs Higgins,	Mrs. Redfern,
Christy,	Mrs Hunter,	Misses Stephen,
Esther,	Mrs Johnson,	Wilkinson.
Finlayson,		

TENORI.

Messrs. Archer,	Ellis,	Richards,
Brown,	Johnson,	Somerville,
Carmichael,	James,	Walker,
Dobbs,	Martin,	Worsfold.
Decker,		

BASSI.

Rev Beanlands,	Jessop,	E. Marvin, jr.,
Messrs Dobbs,	Jardine,	Nicholas,
Fawcett,	Muir,	Pauline,
R. Green,	Meston,	Rendall,
Cecil Good,	Martin,	S. Reed,
F. A. Hills,	Morrow,	H. Wooton.

ORCHESTRA.

First Violins—Mr. Lintott, Mr. Wilson, Miss Young, Mr. Dearburg.
Second Violins—Miss Angus, Mr. Bernstein, Lieut. Pears, Mr. Sifkin.
Violas—Miss H. Good, Mr. Hookway, Mr. Coote Chambers, Mr. H. Young, jr.
Violoncellos—Mr. Jacoby, Mr. Williams.
Contrabassos—Herr Walter, Mr. Haynes.
Flutes—Mr. Wise, Dr. Blanchard.
Clarinets—Mr. Teal.
Trumpets—Mr. Haynes, jr., Mr. Dickenson.
Horns—Mr. Huxtable, Mr. Branscombe.
Trombones—Mr. Warner.
Drums—Mr. Smithson.
Organ—Mr. Scroggs.
Conductor—Prof. Enrico Sorge.

NOTES.

The solos were sung by some of our best amateurs, many of whom acquitted themselves fairly well. The solos in this grand oratorio are written for trained artists possessing exceptional voices.

The principal singers last evening were Mesdames L'Aubinier, D. Harris, Chas. Wilson and Misses Monat, Cridge, Dobbs and Hartnagle, Messrs. C. W. Robson, Jay, Kent, White, Redfern, T. Gore and Prior.

The chorus was a strong one, numbering some ninety voices accompanied by 22 instruments. Some of the pieces were very well rendered, others were somewhat marred by being too rapid in the *tempi* at which they were taken, particularly so in "All we like sheep" and "Worthy is the Lamb," the andante of which was taken allegro. The larghetto, in our opinion, was also far too quick. It is generally acknowledged that the music of the old masters does not improve by being hurried.

"In "I Know that my Redeemer Liveth," the instrumental accompaniment at times were not in full accord with the lady singing that difficult piece. If this grand work is to be performed again—as we hope it will be—Prof. Sorge should see to it that the band and the soloists are in perfect accord.

The general impression at the conclusion of the performance was the Victoria talent is second to none anywhere. It is creditable indeed to be told by so high an authority as Prof. Sorge that never before did he have all the solos rendered by amateurs.

ISLAND RAILWAY LANDS.

A Change in the Policy of their Management Made.

The Provincial Government has notified its agents that no further applications will be received by it for lands within the railway belt on the Island of Vancouver. Hereafter these lands are to be administered by the company who are about establishing a land office in Nanaimo—that city being deemed to be more central than Victoria. It has been suggested that agents along the line should also be empowered to receive applications, giving all the information they are possessed of as well as to point out to land hunters the most desirable localities in which to settle. It should be borne in rememberance observes the Nanaimo *Free Press*, that these lands are open for pre-emption and settlement under the provisions of the Island Railway Act, until the 19th of December next, but after that date they will become the property of the Railway Company to deal with as they deem best.

QUEBEC TO VICTORIA.

Quickest Time Made on Record—Rapid Travelling.

On Wednesday the 30th March, at 2:30 p. m., a gentleman left the ancient capital Quebec, on the North Shore line bound for Victoria. He reached this city at midnight on Tuesday, the 5th instant, the distance covered being 3,240 miles and the time occupied 152½ hours.

Letters and papers from Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, as well as Western Ontario points of the 4th instant, reached the Victoria office by the Louise last night. The above is the quickest time yet recorded by a passenger and the latest dates for eastern mails announced. It speaks volumes for the excellence of the road-bed and rolling stock of the C. P. R. to be able to cross the continent with such speed.

The Alberni Road.

Mr. Taylor, who arrived at Nanaimo from Alberni on Friday, says the new road is so badly blocked with trees that he was compelled to come by the old trail *via* Qualicum. Everything was quite at Alberni and general health very good. The trails between Englishman's River and the two Qualicums are also badly blocked up with fallen trees.

PERSONALS.

From Monday's Daily.

Prof. Tanner is en route to this coast on business concerning immigration.

Mr. F. G. Strickland, Galt, Ont., is stopping at the Driard.

Mr. John H. McRae, Point Edward, Ont., is in the city and domiciled at the Clarence.

Mr. Wm. P. Johnson, of Winnipeg, is at the Driard.

Mr. William Saul, of British Columbia, says the London *Free Press*, who has been visiting the scenes of his youth in the Forest City for the past three month has again left for the province of the midnight sun.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Mr. E. C. Neufelder returned home today after a brief visit to San Francisco.

It is reported that ex-U. S. Secretary, Manning, is still improving.

Chief Justice Stuart, of Quebec, father of A. McNab Stuart of this city, and Chief Justice Cameron, of Ontario, have been made Knights Bachelor.

Mr. Reginald Nuttall arrived from San Francisco this morning. He is quite as full of life and as energetic as ever.

Sir George and Lady Stephen, accompanied by Lord Clifford and his sister, Honorable Emma Clifford, have arrived in Montreal from New York. Lord Clifford intends visiting the Northwest, where he has a brother settled running a dairy farm.

Mr. J. F. Luttrell, well known as a former obliging purser on the Mexico, fills the same position on the City of Chester. Victorians would be glad to learn that he was going to remain permanently on the route.

Mr. W. A. Campbell, the wide and favorably known gents' furnishing traveler, of Montreal, was a passenger by the City of Chester this morning from San Francisco. He goes east over the C. P. R. to-morrow morning greatly pleased with his trip.

Mr. Robert Lipsett arrived back from California on the City of Chester this morning. He spent his holiday in San Jose and San Francisco, and evidently enjoyed himself, as he has retained his avoirdupois and perennial sunshine. During the day he was busily engaged in hand-shaking with old friends.

Mr. T. G. Wilson, now of Tacoma, but formerly of Hamilton, Ont., paid The Times office a visit this morning. He was a passenger by the City of Chester from San Francisco, where he had been selecting material and machinery for a first class job printing office and book bindery. Mr. Wilson will sustain the reputation Canadians enjoy in the States of being "rustlers" bound to be always in the front.

Mr. T. E. Martin, of Regina, N. W. T., is in the city. He has completed arrangements with the Royal City Mills of New Westminster, to open a yard in the capital of the territories, wherein will be kept a full supply of lumber and house building materials. Mr. Martin will have to pay a freight rate of 57½ cents per 100 lbs. for car lots from the coast to Regina. The lumber will be sold by the foot. It will be rather expensive by the time its destination is reached. This will be the first lumber shipped direct from the coast to the Northwest.

Mr. Geo. Venable Smith, general managing agent of the Puget Sound Co-operation Colony, was in the city to-day en route for the Sound. He has been absent for seven months in the east. He reports that the colony locating near Port Angeles will be one of the most important on the North Pacific Coast. Already a large number of families have been settled there. In addition to those brought out by Mr. Smith yesterday others are to follow at once. They came over the C. P. R. and speak highly of the treatment accorded them by the officials of that line.

Mr. Edward Probert, a San Francisco capitalist and mining expert, arrived on the City of Chester this morning. We learn that he will inspect the Nicola mines, in the interest of a powerful London syndicate, and may visit Cariboo before returning home. Mr. Probert stands high in the confidence of mine owners and any property that he may recommend will readily find a purchaser. Knowing the richness of the district he is going to inspect, and the standing of the men he is acting for, we can very reasonably look forward to some most important results to flow from his visit to our Province. Mr. Probert is accompanied by his wife, and both are guests at the Driard.

Across the Straits.

There appears to be a boom in colonization about Port Angeles, where a large number of families from the east have arrived recently. The immigrants are all well satisfied with their prospects, and are already getting out the frame-work for a saw mill. A move to change the county seat of Clalam from Dungeness to Angeles is contemplated in the near future. Angeles has had many reverses in the past, but is now on the up grade. The custom house was taken away after Victor Smith lost his life on the ill-fated steamship Brother Jonathan; then a fire destroyed Sam Atkinson's hotel; then a flood carried away most of the town; then it was gradually deserted. To-day it shows every sign of returning life and vigor, and in the near future we may expect to have a city across the straits.

Shipbuilders Coming.

The Montreal *Herald* of the 2nd inst., says: Mr. Geo. Fraser, of the firm of Fraser & Leonard, St. John, N.B., is here *en route* to Vancouver, B. C. The firm of Fraser and Leonard have hitherto carried on a large shipbuilding and ship-owning business in the Lower Provinces. They are about to transfer that business to Vancouver, and Mr. Fraser is on his way to that place to join his partner. He is a strong believer in the future good prospects of British Columbia, and is sanguine that when her resources have been developed, she will be the brightest province in the Dominion.

Our Scenery

The exhibition of pictures of Canadian Rocky Mountain scenery on the line of the Canadian Pacific railroad, at the Canadian Club, New York, has been remarkably successful. Fully one thousand persons, representing the best people in New York, have responded to an invitation to view these specimens of the work of Mr. John Fraser, formerly of Toronto, now of Boston. Much surprise is expressed at the beauty and sublimity of the scenery. It is believed that many tourists will take in this portion of the continent next year.

East and West Bound Freights.

The joint circulars of the Canadian Pacific and the Manitoba roads on the east and west bound business, has just been issued. The following are given as a few of the current rates: On the higher classes of freight there has been a marked reduction in rates. From St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., to San Francisco, the rate on first-class freight is $3.60 per cwt., against $5; second class, new rate, $3.15; old $4; third class, $2.79; old rate, $3; fourth class, $2.23; old rate, $2.50. This basis applies on all freight going either way between common distance points.

One Line to be Allowed.

An Ottawa dispatch of the 7th, which is supposed to be authentic and from an official source, states that it has been learned that Mr. Norquay will announce upon his return to Manitoba, that the Dominion Government is going to allow the construction of one road to the boundary.

THE TORONTO GLOBE.

Extraordinary Enterprise — The Globe on Every Breakfast Table in Western Ontario.

The Toronto *Globe* has always led the van in journalistic enterprise. Since its inception, some 43 years since it has accomplished unparalleled facts in journalism. Its latest achievement is without doubt the greatest of all. The price of the morning edition has been reduced to $5 per annum, or 2 cents per copy. The efficiency of its news source has been greatly increased. But the marvellous has yet to be told. The day's news from all parts of the globe, local and provincial happenings and current events are so deftly handled by editors, compositors and proof readers that by 3 o'clock in the morning the "forms" are placed on the cylinders of its steel Bullock perfecting presses, and printed at the rate of 20,000 complete copies an hour. A special *Globe* train service has been secured by the company from the Grand Trunk for a train to leave the Union station, Toronto, at 3:30 a. m., and to reach London at 6:30 a. m. The run is made at the rate of 60 miles an hour. At Hamilton Junction a locomotive is in waiting to take the Hamilton and other packages for that district to the distributing agency in that city. The train than speeds on its way at the rate already stated. Dundas, Paris, Princeton, Woodstock and Ingersoll are passed like lightning. The packages for these places are tossed out at stated places. At London, and all points served with early trains running from that city, the *Globe* is supplied at every breakfast table. This is indeed wonderful enterprise. By 10 o'clock the *Globe* is in the hands of its readers, hundreds of miles from Toronto. Population and advantages considered, we doubt if any other journal, or country, can claim a similar achievement. Long may the *Globe* flourish and maintain its reputation of being Canada's journal. This last enterprise leaves its rivals so far behind that they are completely snowed under—blockaded. Newspaper men only can fully appreciate the magnitude of the most recent achievement of Canada's Thunderer.

Private enterprise in the case of the *Globe* so far distanced the post office facilities that the government took the subject in hand. It is now learned that the department of justice has decided that it is illegal for newspaper proprietors to mail their publications at any other than the post office nearest the office of publication. This decision has been evoked by the recent action of the Globe Printing Company in mailing copies of their paper at London post office carried there by their special train.

THE RECENT BLOCKADE

Costs the Canadian Pacific Railway Company $250,000.

The Winnipeg *Free Press* of the 8th inst., states that the snow of the past few months has cost the C. P. R. what, to any private individual, would be a handsome fortune. In previous years the expense in this connection was comparatively light; the line through the mountains was not in operation, and the snowfall in the east was not heavy enough to seriously inconvenience the company, whose chief expenditure in keeping the track clear was caused by the north shore section. This year, however, there has been an extraordinary fall of snow, and the whole line from Montreal to the Pacific has been kept clear only by the great exertions of the officials and a large expenditure. The snow fall during the past winter was an entirely exceptional one, and a score of years may pass before the like will be seen again. The practical effects of the blockade are seen in the returns of the company for January and February. The gross earnings for the two months were $1,154,138.70, and the gross expenditure $1,202,075, a net loss of $47,936.30. In January there was a net gain of $21,503.42, and in February a loss of $69,439.87. During the same months in 1886 there was a net profit of $116,098.26, showing for these two months a decrease of $164,034.71 in the net profits for this year as compared with last. This loss is entirely due to the snow. The gross earnings for the road during these two months were much larger than for the same period in the previous year; and had the snow been no heavier than in 1886 these months would have yielded a large profit to the company. From these facts it can be inferred that the company spent $250,000 in battling with snow during January and February.

Mountain Notes.

Mr. Field, correspondent of the Calgary *Tribune*, writes on the 7th inst., that Mr. Wells' new saw mill at Palliser will be finished this week and an attack will soon be made on the 3000 logs now in the yard. We hear not only from millmen but from all sources very loud complaints on account of the C. P. R. Company's exorbitant freight rates on lumber.

The east bound train arrived here four hours late having been detained near Golden and again east of Palliser by the front-trucks of the tender jumping the rails, and five miles west of Palliser by a huge land slide. After passing the slide a large quantity of earth, rock and stumps buried the track.

The snowslide that came down from Mount Stephen to-day is the prince of all the avalanches in the Rocky mountains this season. It covered to a depth of 40 feet, 500 feet of the track. With the care and attention given by the C. P. R. sectionmen and train hands the mountain sections are now about as safe as any part of the line.

Judicial Salaries.

The recent visit of a deputation representing the legal fraternity of Ontario, asking the government to increase the salaries of Superior Court Judges, has led to a similar one from Quebec, which urged the inadequacy of the present salaries of the Quebec Superior Judges for the work they performed. Mr. Thompson in reply said the representations of the deputation would receive every consideration by the Cabinet, and he hinted that possibly a general scheme for readjusting the salaries of Judges throughout the Dominion would be introduced at the approaching session.

Wesleyan Methodist Conference.

At a meeting of the general conference transfer committee of the Methodist Church which met in Toronto last week the following transfers were made: To the Toronto conference—Rev. Cloverdale Watson from the British Columbia conference. To British Columbia conference—Revs. Mr. Wadhams, from New Brunswick conference; J. E. Starr, from Toronto conference; Jas. Calvert, from Bay of Quinte conference; James Turner, from London conference.

The First Salmon.

An Ottawa correspondent, writing from that city on the 1st inst., says the first consignment of fresh salmon from British Columbia was received there on that day. As regards the condition of the fish, the experiment was a success, but as the cost of the transport was over 9 cents per pound, it must be abandoned as a profitable speculation, unless a large reduction in the freight rate is made.

Obituary.

H. Levi, otherwise known in this city as Levi the Tailor, from his extensive advertising, and who levanted last summer leaving many in the lurch, passed to his final home beyond the river in San Francisco, on the 3rd inst. He was a native of Poland and 44 years of age.

The Queen's Loneliness.

Speaking at a jubilee meeting at Folkestone recently, the Countess Folkestone said the women's offering to the Queen was to be purely a personal present to Her Majesty. "One thing I have heard talked about," continued Lady Folkestone, "is an equestrian statue of the Prince Consort, but nothing has yet been decided. If we put ourselves in the Queen's place for a moment I think it would be found that we should like some such memento. I do not think you realize how lonely the Queen's life is. I was talking to Princess Christian not very long ago, and she said to me, 'You do not know how lonely mamma is. She feels as if all her old friends were dying off one by one.' All her daughters are married and have left her except Beatrice, and she is so lonely. One cannot be astonished at this who looks back to the time when the Prince Consort was all in all to her. Hers was purely a marriage of affection. We cannot be astonished if this jubilee year that she desires to show the people of England how much she longs for support, and that she still looks back to the past. Is it any wonder if she wishes to do honour to the man she loved so well?"

Seems Incredulous.

A man took a keg of whiskey to an Indian camp at False Creek, B. C., in the hope of being able to dispose of it. The Indians did not feel complimented by the visit, however, and they took the man and forced him to sit upon the keg three days and three nights. Then the end of the keg was knocked out and the liquor spilt.—[Witness.

Ehem! Wouldn't drink the whiskey, eh? Indians were they? Sat it right there for three days and three nights, did they? Just like Jonah and the whale, only they didn't swallow it? Finally knocked the end out and wouldn't touch the whiskey—was it? Well! well! Happened at False Creek, B. C., did it? That's just where a thing of the kind might be expected to happen.—*Montreal Herald.*

A Disgraceful Road.

The Times in the interest of the community has called the attention of the government to the disgraceful condition of the Sooke Lake road between Goldstream and Sooke Lake. The road is described by settlers as being covered with fallen trees and ten men put to work could remove these and make the road passable in one week. It is to be hoped that the government will take heed and do the correct thing in the matter, and at once.

"The Times" Is Boss.

A few days since an advertisement was inserted in The Times by a young man for a situation on a farm. This morning no less than fifteen applications were received from the mainland and the Island—many of which were by telegraph. He says The Times is boss in getting him a position. This is the universal opinion of all who have tried this journal as an advertising medium. Moral: Advertise in The Times if you want a situation or in want of help.

The Island Railway.

It is reported that an excellent stone quarry has been discovered up the line in close proximity to the track. It is said to be a very superior stone for building purposes. It will be opened and operated very shortly. Flat cars are to be built and operated in connection with this new industry. What with passenger trains, timber, coal and stone trains, traffic on the road will be brisk hereafter.

The Wolf to the Lamb.

Says the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*: The Canadian Government is sending a party of scientists to explore the recently discovered gold district in the Yukon country, along the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia. As that boundary line is yet undefined, it will be well for our government to keep an eye on this party. The Canadians want all the earth and sea they can get, and need watching.

Turner The Man.

We have it from an influential supporter of the government that J. H. Turner, M. P. P. for this city, has been offered and has accepted the position of Finance Minister in the Davie administration. He will be sworn into office almost immediately and will ask the endorsation of his constituents in the course of three or four weeks. Possibly he will get back again—possibly he won't.

A Good Investment.

By advertisement in another column Mr. T. D. Lindsay offers for sale a commodious house containing ten rooms, with acre lot, on the Saanich and Burnside road within twenty minutes' walk of the post office. This is a good chance for a profitable investment.

Teachers' Institute.

The New Westminster Institute was in session last week, the President, D. Wilson, B. A., presiding. Numerous subjects relating to teaching were discussed. Miss F. E. Armstrong and Miss Todd, of this city, were elected honorary members.

Mr. Thomas White will again visit the Northwest this year, going as far as Battleford.

The Nova Scotia government call for tenders for a new loan of $100,000, with interest at 4½ per cent. payable half yearly.

The Picton branch of the Intercolonial Railway will be completed and open for traffic probably on the commencement of the next fiscal year, July 1st.

Mr. John White, ex-M. P., for East Hastings, who has been dangerously ill at his son-in-law's in Prince Edward, has sufficiently recovered to be removed to his home at Roslin.

Mr. Joseph Little, formerly of Grimsby, but now of Winnipeg, and son of Mr. Ben. Little, of Grimsby, has invented an apparatus for the saving of steam, for which he has been offered $70,000.

The Sun Life Assurance Company have issued a suit against the Citizens Insurance Company to recover $5000, part reimbursement of $10,000 which they paid to the heirs of Mr. J. S. McLachlan, and for which they allege they hold a policy of re-insurance in the Citizens. The latter company hold that the policy had expired at the time of Mr. McLachlan's disappearance last fall.

In Montreal it is proposed to clear the streets of snow by steam. This is the plan followed in Paris.

The *Star* is the name of the new evening daily paper to be started in Winnipeg about the middle of April. The *Manitoban* will then go into the morning field.

Mr. Henry Cargill, who lately resigned his seat, was again elected a member of the Commons for East Bruce, Ont., by a majority of 145. His majority on the 22nd February was 370. The election took place on Saturday, 2nd inst.

The Secretary of the Calgary Board of Trade has been in correspondence for some time with the railway officials and other parties regarding the obtaining of reduced fares for return tickets from Calgary east and west. A letter has just been received from Traffic Manager Olds politely but firmly refusing the privilege asked.

The Calgary *Herald* says: "General Manager Pugh, of the Banff coal mines, announces that the main tunnel has been driven into the side of the mountain to a depth of 225 feet. It is twelve feet wide on the bottom, ten on top, and possess a height of seven feet. A number of seams of anthracite coal have been encountered.

—THE—

Remedial Compound,

IS A POSITIVE CURE

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best

FEMALE POPULATION.

The Remedial Compound consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued in ninety-nine cases in a hundred a positive and permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of *Falling of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements* and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the *Change of Life.* It will dissolve and expell tumors from the uterus in any early stage of development. The tendency to *Cancerous Humors* there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact, it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures *Bloating, Head-aches, Nervous prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.* That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the system.

It is impossible for a woman, after a faithful course of treatment with this medicine, to continue to have weakness of the uterus, and thousands of women to-day cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of this remedy.

For the cure of *Kidney Complaints* of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

It dissolves calculi, corrects the chemistry of the urine, restores the normal functions of the kidneys, and prevents the organic degeneration which leads to *Bright's Disease.*

One trial will charm and excite your Enthusiasm.

Remedial Compound is prepared in Pill or Liquid form, $1 per bottle, $7 per doz. Pill (sugar coated) by mail per box 50cts.
Address REMEDIAL COMPOUND,
Stanstead, P. Q. or Derby Line, Vt.

Remedial Liver Pills (sugar coated) cures Torpidity of the Liver, Headache, Billiousness, &c., they are quick, mild no griping, and should be used in connection with the Remedial Compound. By mail 25c.

Either of the above remedies sent on receipt of price, or had from Druggists generally.
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Also Flower Seeds of every description.

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NOTARY PUBLIC
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
CHILLIWHACK, B. C.

A LARGE AREA OF FIRST CLASS
AGRICULTURAL LAND
For sale in Chilliwhack District and throughout the province.

ORDERS FOR FARM PRODUCE
Will receive prompt attention.
nov5 W1m

Land Hunters, Attention!

The undersigned has to notify all parties in want of wild or improved land, or farms to rent, or to be worked on shares, that they can be accommodated by applying to him. Having a thorough knowledge of all parts of British Columbia, he is in a position to impart reliable information to all who may be enquiring for farms, mineral or timber lands. Being a practical farmer, he has a knowledge of the wants of that important class. He has located at Vancouver, the Terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, where he will be happy to see all new-comers on their arrival.

Correspondence solicited and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM SHANNON,
Vancouver, B. C.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, April 15, 1887.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

The Hon. John Merriman, a member of the Cape Assembly has an article in the *Nineteenth Century* on the "Closer Union of the British Colonies." Referring to Canada, he says the country is to some extent populated by a French-speaking people, and it is difficult to believe that much common national feeling is possible between the citizens of the Dominion, with their social national life based on conditions arising out of a rigorous climate and six months of winter, and other colonists. There is no use, he says, in trying to carry into effect the prevailing idea of federation, which means the continuance and development of the manufacturing supremacy of Great Britain and the security for her markets in her own possessions; for such an idea is fallacious. Canada and New Zealand mean to secure their own markets and to compete in others with cheap material, food and lands, let who will say nay. Anything to alter this determination, anything like free trade among British communities, will have to be accompanied by protection against the rest of the world, which would involve the recasting of the prevailing fiscal system.

The idea of union between Great Britain and the colonies for the purpose of securing the manufacturing monopoly to England by preserving to her the Colonial markets, does not strike the popular keynote, but would more likely lead to discord. It is possible that the colonies are, in certain respects, better off as independent communities. Independent national life has an advantage for Great Britain, which, while causing her to lose a little trade, would relieve her of vast responsibilities. There is nothing disloyal to the English race in the proposal to substitute a number of self-governing democracies for the present Empire. It is a question whether the proposal to form a council composed of representatives of the colonies to advise with the Colonial Secretary would be workable, but common action for the defence of the dependencies is more feasible, and national unity would result. The author calls upon statesmen to assist in solving the question of the future of the Empire.

EXTRADITION TREATY.

The text of the proposed extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain has been transmitted to the Senate by President Cleveland. Article I. of the proposed treaty enacts that the provisions of the tenth article of the said treaty shall be and are hereby so extended so as to apply to and comprehend the following additional crimes not mentioned in the said articles—namely: (1.) Manslaughter; (2.) Burglary; (3.) Embezzlement or larceny of the value of $50 or £10 and upwards; (4.) Malicious injuries to property, whereby the life of any person shall be endangered, if such injuries constitute a crime according to the laws of both the high contracting parties, or according to the laws of that political division of either country in which the offender shall be arrested. And the provisions of the said article shall have the same effect with respect to the extradition of persons charged with any of the said crimes as if the same had been originally named and specified in the same article. This convention shall not apply to any of the crimes herein named and specified which shall have been committed or to any conviction which shall have been pronounced, prior to the date when the convention shall have come into force. No fugitive criminal shall be surrendered under the provisions of the said treaty or of this convention if the crime in respect of which his surrender is demanded be one of a political character, or if he prove to the competent authority that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with the view to try or punish him for a crime of a political character.

OTTAWA SHIP CANAL.

In certain circles it is believed that the constitution of the Ottawa ship canal, as a public work will shortly be undertaken by the Dominion government. Considerable attention is being given to the scheme, and many shrewd, farseeing level-headed men profess fault in the undertakings. According to the Ottawa evening *Journal*, the plan is to unite the waters of Lake Huron with ocean navigation at Montreal by means of river improvements and canalling. The length of the route would be 430 miles, distributed as follows: French river 49 miles, Lake Nipissing 30 miles, Mattawa river 46, and Ottawa river 305 miles. It is estimated that, taking Chicago as the shipping point and Montreal or New York as the destination, the route would be shorter than the St. Lawrence route by 270 miles, and then the Erie by 338. To make this remarkable saving in distance possible, about fifty-eight miles of canal would be necessary, according to Mr. Walter Shanly, costing, together with the necessary lake and river channel improvments to get a minimum depth of ten feet, something like twenty-five million dollars. Now there is no question but that the route would be a tremendous factor in the development of the Ottawa Valley, and all that the Ottawa Valley has to do to get it going is to beg, borrow or steal the twenty-five millions.

The withdrawal of trial by jury from Ireland is a strong step. When the Government has the right of challenging jurors, they must be weak indeed with the people when they cannot secure an impartial verdict.

It is stated on the best authority that the French Cable Company has severed connection with the pool and joined the Baltimore & Ohio and the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company, who have reduced the rate from 25 to 12½ cents per word and declared war against the Western Union and its allies.

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

The operations of the Inter-State Commerce law will have the effect of stimulating the establishment of manufacturing industries on this coast. In our own province the iron mining industry is one that will undoubtedly command attention. Within sight of the city of Victoria are mountains of valuable mineral iron awaiting development. For many years the industry in Britain, on the continent and in America was not in a very satisfactory condition. An enormous production in all lines of iron and steel had been the order of the day for years. A glut in the market took place, and consequently production became stagnant and prices fell to such an extent that the industry of mining, smelting and rolling, at last became an unprofitable one. Of late a change has taken place. The business everywhere is considered to be so satisfactory, and the outlook so encouraging that it is safe to make investments. We thoroughly agree with the Montreal *Star* in the statement that "a great iron industry is the backbone of a nation, and it will be a national disgrace if the immense natural iron resources of Canada are not soon utilized. Why should Canadians send to England and the United States for iron when there is more undeveloped iron in Canada than in England and the United States combined? If the men who are employed in making iron for consumption in Canada lived in Canada they would eat Canadian meat, flour, fruit and vegetables, wear Canadian made clothing, live in houses built by Canadian workmen, furnish them with Canadian furniture, and heat them with Canadian stoves and Canadian coal. Thus, by establishing a great iron industry in Canada every class of the community will be benefited. Farmers will have a better home market for their productions, and there will be a larger demand for all classes of manufactured goods, which will give work to thousands of Canadian workmen. One noteworthy fact in connection with the iron industry is that only able-bodied men are employed in it. These men receive good wages and are able to support families so that the consuming population of the country would be very much increased if all the iron used in Canada were manufactured in the Dominion. Moreover we would be less dependent upon other countries, less affected by the business depressions in the United States and England if we made our own iron. In short we would be commercially far more independent of outside influences over which we have no control. Let us make our own iron." To every word of the foregoing The Times says amen!

PARTY GOVERNMENT.

Now that the last of the constituencies have acquitted themselves of their duty in the exercise of the franchise, says the Toronto *Week*, it will be curious to note, at the approaching meeting of the Dominion Parliament, whether those members who were returned as "Independents" will defy both party whips and maintain their political neutrality, or whether they will speedily and greedily range themselves under the banner of one or other of the existing parties. It may be said that the policy or the measures to be voted upon will furnish no true tests of their independence, for they can only vote "yea" or "nay" on questions submitted to their consideration, and on which they may be called upon to register their opinions. But this reasoning proceeds on the supposition that there is in politics no *via media*, no middle course to be taken or suggested between the extremes of party policy, the following of which may be the true fulfilling of public duty. To affirm this is to set at nought the experience of everyday life in other matters than politics, for in almost every decision we come to, if we are wise, we take the safe path which generally lies midway between two extremes. Why cannot we apply the same principle of action in politics, and commit ourselves alone to that line which nine times out of ten right and reason suggest as the best and safest to follow? It has already been said in these columns that it is no law of Nature that there shall be two political parties; and while these parties are simply and only those of "the outs" and "the ins," without definite objects, in the main, consistent with patriotism and the public wants, slavish adherence to either of them cannot be the dictate of expediency or of reason. Ours is the day of trial for all things, and both in Canada and in the mother land the day of trial has come for Party Government. If the system is to maintain itself unarraigned, and party selfishness and rancour are not to make shipwreck of the nation, the old virtues of Party must manifest themselves and number within its fold men of fair and independent minds.

March fires according to an estimate of the New York *Commercial Bulletin*, cost the United States and Canada $10,450,000 or $3,000,000 above the average for that month for a dozen years.

The C. P. R. Telegraph Company is now taking cables for the United Kingdom at 12 cents a word, meeting Gould's combination rates. Competition benefits the public, whatever the fate of the companies. But the the latter can generally take care of themselves.

The Queen wil hold two drawing rooms at Buckingham Palace in May. It is probable that both these functions will take place during the second week of that month, the date now mentioned being Wednesday, the 11th, and Friday the 13th. The Prince of Wales will hold a levee at St. James' Palace towards the end of this month, probably on April 25.

In its philanthropic zeal, the New York *Herald* has overlooked one serious objection to making Alaska a penal colony. The Philadelphia *Record* points out that the American Fur Seal Company of California, has secured from the United States Government so complete a monopoly in Alaska that it would be impossible to provide the convicts with sealskin overcoats.

NORTHERN VANCOUVER

The Island Accurately Described by an Old Prospector.

Its Agricultural Capabilities and Timber Resources.

At Campbell river there is considerable level pasture land, which produces a thick growth of nutritious grass, and affords good grazing. The most available land of this character is situated at the southeast side of the entrance of the river, and is found in a body of nearly a thousand acres. It is also found in smaller tracts up the river, in extent of about 20 acres and upwards to 400 acres. The soil is a rich deep black mould, resting on a deep clay subsoil, and in particular places where the black loam is very deep it is

PRACTICALLY INEXHAUSTIBLE.

The richness of this soil has arisen from the sediment of the river, together with the decayed vegetable matter, which have accumulated for ages, and rests on a retentive clay subsoil. Some of this land is subject to overflow and requires dyking. Spruce timber is found of a heavy growth along the borders of the marshes and low bottom land, but there are several hundred acres of lightly timbered spruce and alder bottom lands, which could be cleared and utilized for agricultural and grazing purposes. After traveling a distance of about six or eight miles up the valley, the river forks off to the southeast. I followed the southwest fork of the river and found it shoal and rapid, and finally forming in a waterfall. The country here becomes hilly and is covered with a mixture of timber. The land is gravelly in the hills and ridges. After traveling a distance of over thirty miles to the

INTERIOR OF THE ISLAND,

the country was found hilly and cut-up with ridges and gulches, with timber scattering in many places. Occasional open patches of low swamp land were met with. Four lakes were also discovered not marked on the chart. Three of these lakes are in size from 6 to 8 miles in length and from 1 to 4 miles in breadth; the last one met with is about 15 miles in length by about 5 miles in breadth. This lake is forked and crooked. Several acres of alder bottom and lightly timbered land were discovered between the hills. As already stated a dense forest of valuable timber covers nearly the whole surface of the country. Good coal was also seen, but it had been previously discovered and located by parties.

INDICATIONS OF COPPER

and iron were met with in this locality. Having briefly outlined the most prominent features of this section, I will return to the coast and proceed on through to Comox district. After leaving the valley of Campbell river, the country was found heavily timbered with a forest of abundant growth of Douglas pine, Menzies fir, red cedar, spruce and hemlock, white pine, maple and cottonwood trees; there were occasional patches of open grass land, and also beaver dams, extending from 40 acres upwards to 300 acres. Considerable lightly timbered bottom land was met with; swamp land, varying in extent of about 4 to 600 acres, and numerous small tracts of bottom land were found through this locality to Comox valley, a distance of over 25 miles.

COMOX VALLEY

is possessed of a picturesque surrounding. The scenery is simply fine, beautiful and delightful. Comfortable homes are seen through this valley. The land throughout is extensively cultivated; the climate and soil is well adapted to fruit culture. All small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries and blackberries grow to perfection. Salmonberries, thimbleberries, crabapple, cranberries, blueberries, red and black huckleberries, both in a wild and cultivated state, are remarkably rich and high flavoured. The wild strawberries and blackberries, although small, are richly flavoured and they are far more delicious than any of the cultivated sorts. Roots and vegetables grow to perfection. Potatoes yield very large crops with the simplest culture. The profusion with which this root comes to maturity is a

SURPRISE TO VISITORS,

and the quality is excellent. The same remark may be made of turnips, beets, mangolds, tomatoes and other roots. Cauliflowers and cabbages grow to a monstrous size. The gravelly soil on the high lands is adapted to the growth of apples, cherries, plums and pears. The cultivated portion of this valley extends over eight miles in length and four miles in width, and good roads are made through the settlement, which contains over 200 people. Some of these farmers settled here over 15 years ago, have good farms and are raising considerable stock, while the dairy industry is carried on. Some farms yield surprising crops of hay and in addition to what the cultivated fields produce there is an immense growth of wild red-top, blue point and coarse bunch grasses, clover and wild pea vines, affording ample feed for cattle. Only occasional winters do stock require extra feeding. The farmers are beginning to pay more attention to

STOCK RAISING,

in order to mix their industries. Sheep and swine, chickens and fowl of all kinds, as well as eggs, bring good prices. Poultry raising could not fail to be profitable if properly managed. This region of the Island is favored with a mild healthful climate, particularly favorable for fruit growing, and also for growing grain, vegetables and root crops. Comox district also possesses good coal. It is not claimed for the country surrounding Comox that it is rich in agricultural lands, neither is it my intention to write any false statements which might lead people astray in respect to what might be done in an agricultural way that would probably prove unprofitable. It may, however, be asserted, without the least exaggeration, that there is a considerable area of good available land which could be utilized for agricultural purposes and that is all that could be wished for. Portions are covered with light brush and bushes of different kinds, and tracts of land are found with comparatively light growth of timber, such as scattering spruce trees and alder and cottonwood trees, which could be cleared and brought under cultivation. This section of the island is at present the ranchers' country. The winters are short and generally mild, with a scanty snow fall. Comox affords good hunting and fishing.

COMMUNICATIONS AND MARKETS.

There are good wagon roads through the settlement to the small town of Comox, which comprises three stores, a butcher shop, two hotels and a shoemaker shop. There is also a good wharf at this place, and the harbor is perfect for large or small vessels. A saw mill supplies all the timber required by the settlement, which is also well provided with schools. The steamer Robert Dunsmuir runs to this port every week, carrying the mail and freight and passengers, and also calls at all points along the route. This commodious and comfortable steamer is under the management of a well known steamboat manager Captain Rogers. This gentleman is widely known as a steamboat man, for which both nature and experience have adapted him. Pleasant in manner, quick to observe the wants of his passengers and very obliging to the new settlement along the coast, he has also made himself popular with the traveling public.

TIMBER LANDS.

There is a considerable quantity of good, accessible timber, a fine specimen of which is found of a heavy growth and often met with along the banks of streams and along the borders of swamps and marshes, and also on the bench land along the foot hills. The timber is chiefly Douglas pine and Menzies fir, spruce, red cedar and white pine, hemlock, balsam fir, maple, alder and cottonwood trees. Considerable quantity of this valuable timber is accessible for lumbering operations. This area of timber and agricultural lands extends from Menzies bay to Englishman's river, a distance of over 75 miles length 4 to about 12 miles in breadth, and forming to a narrower body of land as it extends southward from Comox bay. Coward to Baynes Sound, and to Fanny bay, Deep bay, and from there to Qualicum river, French creek, and Englishman's river, there is considerable lightly timbered land which could be located and cleared and brought under cultivation. Wild game is plentiful through the region traversed. Should a railroad pass through this part of the Island, the coal and timber lands would be the means of opening out hundreds of acres of agricultural lands to settlement. Much of the land is unoccupied, and government land offers to the settler a home, and future comfort and happiness. Having thus briefly outlined the most prominent physical features of the northern section of our island—an island 300 miles long by 50 or 60 miles wide, and occupying a most important position in the North Pacific—I will bring my letter to a close.

D. H. McNeill.

Victoria, B. C.

LEADING FASHIONS.

Fashionable Styles and Colors for Ladies' Spring and Summer Wear.

Millinery, Trimmings and Dress Goods--Surprising Novelties, from Abroad.

The Toronto *Monetary Times* of last week observes that the present is the busy season for the millinery houses, and one mingled with pleasure and anxiety to the milliners who come from far and near to be present on the "opening days" of our millinery and mantle importers. A description is then given of the different classes of buyers who were then in the city from Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and Northwest houses.

LEADING STYLES AND COLORS.

Referring to the leading colors and fashions our Toronto namesake observes that new goods, new styles and bright colors are to be seen everywhere. New colors there always will be—new names for the colors at all events. Those now in vogue are Nile green—though this is an American craze and has not attained much prominence here—mauves, heliotropes, slates and greys. These are to be seen in dress goods as well as in ribbons and trimmings. Of the names we note the following, leaving it to our readers to discern their meaning if ours be astray: pactole (? Pactolus, the fabled river with golden sands) bamboo, boreal, (evidently from the changeful tints of the aurora borealis) Byzance, Toscano, Siam, Tonkin, (see the geographical dictionary) vieux rose, vieux bleu, (clearly derivatives from or companions to "old gold") eurs, lilac, Chambroo, &c., &c. There are also, of course, novelties in fancy

DRESS GOODS AND MILLINERY

to even indicate which, one by one, would fill a column. Hand painted satin and silk are a decided feature in certain portions of the costume. These are necessarily expensive goods, and cannot in the nature of things come into common use, but we may predict imitations of them, e. g., why not lithographs on satin, *a la* Prang's Christmas cards? Surprising novelties are announced from Leipzig. The ribbed silk goods, whether they appear under the name of Bengalese, Faille francaise, or "coarse duchess," are all covered with tiny roses, woven into the main part of the fabric. These patterns serve to show that for the coming designs preference will have to be given in every way to those having relief effects. For jacquards and brocades, flowers form as yet the principal designs. Amongst novelties destined for the summer season there is the so-called "Russian" linen, a sort of silk stuff decorated with stripes and figures, imitating embroidery patterns, and which has been officially prescribed by the Russians for blouses. A great number of mixed red and blue colors are to be seen, nearly allied to each other after the Greek style.

DECORATIONS OF HEAD GEAR

are carried to great lengths: Beads, lace, ribbon, ostrich feathers, flowers, will be profusely used and are in great variety. A bonnet known as The Paragon has an open crown intended to be filled with ribbon, plush, satin or lace as taste may dictate. Then there is the Bulgarian head dress, of velvet, trimmed with beads and a sort of attachment which goes round the neck. Hats are for the most part worn large, though there are several taking styles of turbans.

Mrs. Whitlaw, the noted Fort Street Milliner, who has just returned from San Francisco with all the leading styles and fashions, is now opening out a large and varied assortment of the latest styles in all classes of millinery, well worthy the attention of every lady in the land.

THE LICENSING COURT AND MR. DUNSMUIR'S POWER.

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,—I wish to call attention to the License Act just passed and which we trust the Lieutenant-Governor will veto. It grants Messrs. Dunsmuir & Co., the power to license whiskey mills in any municipality through which a railway runs. I say Messrs. Dunsmuir & Co. have now this power, for we all know they run the government, and if all the J. Ps. in a municipality refuse to grant a license, what easier than to appoint two more pliant justices? Cowichan was, I believe, alluded to, and no doubt the clause is inserted because the Licensing Court of this municipality dared to ignore a license granted by Mr. Dunsmuir and other Victoria Justices to a house at Duncan's Crossing, within the municipality. The Licensing Court spoken of would, I feel sure, license any respectable hotel capable of accommodating travellers and summer visitors, but they refused the one applied for because, from its size, position and ownership, it could only become a whiskey saloon. I regret to see that our only member, Mr. Croft, supported the bill which gives a railway company power to do such injustice to the inhabitants of any place. I deplore this very much, for he was a promising young man, but I fear his political career is now sealed, and he need not again trust to be returned to represent the people of Cowichan. I am not a teetotaler myself, but I contend that a great injustice is being done when any two justices can over-ride the wishes of the people in licensing a house without any restrictions as to its accommodation.

JUSTICE.

Cowichan, March 7, 1887.

INTERIOR MINING.

Annual Report of the Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company.

Substantial and Satisfactory Progress Made--Gratifying Result.

Following is the annual report of the Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company, Limited:

To the Shareholders of the Quesnelle Quartz Mining Co. Limited.

The directors of your company beg to submit the following report for your consideration:

WORK AT THE MINE.

On the 20th April, 1886, your directors sent to each shareholder a printed copy of an extract from the managers' report, showing the work done and developments made up to that date. Since which time the work of prospecting and developing the mine has been continuously carried on.

The incline shaft, on the north side of Hixon Creek, was continued to a depth of 68 feet. At 60 feet from the surface a drive was run northwest 160 feet, which proved the existence of a well defined vein, with perfect walls, varying from 3 to 5 feet in width; but which also showed the necessity of reaching a greater depth before it was probable any compact body of ore would be found.

It then become a question of economy whether it was preferable to move the hoisting and pumping machinery to the incline shaft, and to sink that to a depth of 200 feet, or to resume work in the vertical shaft, situated about 200 feet southeast, on which the machinery was already in position, and continue it down to the same level and drift 200 feet northwest, which would reach the same point and prove the vein, as the drift was proceeded with.

Your directors decided to follow the latter course and have reason to congratulate you on the result.

The following extracts from the managers report, dated 1st March, 1887, will show the progress and developments made:

At 136 feet from the surface the shaft cut into a very good formation of ore, which appears to have the same general course as the contact and to improve as greater depth is reached.

The ore is sulphurets in quartz and is extremely hard. At 150 feet, cross drifts were run east and west to determine the extent of the ore.

At 21 feet from the shaft, the west drift cut into the slate wall, the drift was continued into the slate 11 feet, for the purpose of proving that the western boundary of the ore had been reached.

The east drift was run 50 feet in ore without any apparent change in the formation. Sinking was resumed; the shaft is now down 167 feet, still in the same ore formation and will be continued to a depth of 200 feet before any northwest or southeast levels are run.

Several assays have been made from samples of the ore taken at different depths in the shaft and from various points in the cross drives, with a view to determine the average value of the ores, particulars of which are as follows:

	Per Ton
No. 1. From shaft at 129 ft from surface..	$173 00
2. do do 129 do do ..	156 00
3. do do 145 do do ..	51 73
4. do do 145 do do ..	22 20
5. do do 145 do do ..	55 75
6. do do 145 do do ..	[illegible]
7. do do [illegible] do do ..	[illegible]
8. From east drift at 14 ft from shaft	40 11
9. From west drift at 14 do do	27 40
10. do do 14 do do	24 50
11. From east drift at 50 do do	only traces
12. do do 50 do do	only traces
13. do west from slate wall	only traces

The steam pumping and hoisting machinery are in good order, and working satisfactorily, under the efficient management of Mr. Howard Fraser. The mill has not been put in operation since the last report was submitted, but is ready to commence crushing ore at any time.

ACCOUNTS.

The balance sheet and statement of accounts showing receipts and expenditure under their respective heads will be laid before you.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	Dr.
To shareholders for 335,262 shares at $1.00	$ 335,262 00
To Quesnelle Q. M. Co. for 264,738 shares bought in at delinquent sales..	264,738 00
	$ 600,000 00
	Cr.
By assessment account for capital called up	$ 85,440 00
By Balance of uncalled capital	514,560 00
	$ 600,000 00

ASSESSMENT ACCOUNT.

	Dr.
To capital account for amount called up	$ 85,440 00
	$ 85,440 00
	Cr.
By cash account for amount collected on calls	$ 60,228 69
By Quesnelle Q. M. Co. for calls unpaid on 264,738 shares bought in at sales	25,201 31
	$ 85,440 00

CASH ACCOUNT.

	Dr.
To assessment account	$ 60,238 69
To bullion account	1,159 17
To Government of B. C.	1,500 00
To delinquent shares sold, etc.	2,748 00
To other sources	356 40
	$ 66,002 26
	Cr.
By property account real estate	$ 745 15
By Mine account, plant material, labor and general expenses	63,606 26
By sleigh road	1,510 75
By balance	50 10
	$ 66,002 26

BALANCE SHEET.

	Dr.
To property account	$ 745 15
To mine account	63,696 26
To Quesnelle Q. M. Co., delinquent shares	22,453 31
To Mess. account	858 29
To cash	50 10
To sleigh road	10 75
	$ 87,808 96
	Cr.
To capital account, amount called	$ 85,440 00
To bullion account	1,159 17
To sundry accounts	1,209 79
	$ 87,808 96

All of which is respectfully submitted.

James Reid, President.

Quesnelle, B. C., 7th March, 1887.

Hudson's Bay Fur Sales.

The London *Canadian Gazette* of the 17th March, gives the following table of the result of the recent Hudson's Bay company's fur sales in London. As compared with last year's March sales the quantities offered were as follows:

1887.		1886.
	FIRST DAY.	
8,312	Otter	10,841
10	Sea Otter	10
4,192	Fisher	4,022
827	Fox, Silver	855
3,185	Fox, cross	3,173
	SECOND DAY.	
73,850	Lynx	51,387
11,851	Fox, red	11,356
4,102	Fox, white	3,230
25	Fox, blue	18
128	Fox, kit	261
10,920	Skunk	21,189
	THIRD DAY.	
50,842	Martin	78,856
64,215	Mink	76,274
5,985	Beaver	2,134
9,166	Musquash	15,831
1,130	Wolf	1,304
1,226	Wolverine	1,198
	FOURTH DAY.	
8,987	Bear	8,177
198	Musk Ox	278
749	Badger	1,471
4,116	Ermine	4,780
205	Raccoon	116
57	Swan	85

Rev. Father Nolan is negotiating with the Quebec Government for the construction of a railway to Lake Nominingue, Que., and to give access to Preston, Addington, Montigny, and other points in that district.

A Hyde Park Demonstration.

London, April 9.—The anti-coercion meeting to be held in Hyde Park on Monday promises to be the biggest outdoor political meeting ever held in London. In the North of Great Britain the majority of whom are enthusiastic followers of Gladstone there appeared the following letter which amounts to a manifesto:

"I cannot refrain from calling attention to the meeting which is to be held in Hyde Park on Monday, to which I understand tens of thousands of workingmen in London intend seriously to generously devote their holiday. If ever there was a time when it was the interest of the English workingman to bethink himself it was under the present system and the coercion bill. If it is passed, it will be England's votes alone against the voices of Scotland, Ireland and Wales. Such bill will have to be passed under an action of house holders at large, who were never enfranchised before the election of 1885 and 1886. It is the first time that coercion has been proposed, without any amendment, by the ministry, to show what they cannot show, a state of exceptional and flagrant, or growing crime. If England is to coerce Ireland for crime Ireland can reply that relatively to her population she has less than England. In my opinion a rejection of the bill by England is even more necessary than by Ireland. It is a question of suffering, and England knows well how to suffer. Let her not dishonor herself but cast away in shame a measure likely to dishonor her. It was the mutiny of the working men in 1876 that gave effectual force to the movement in Bulgaria and which brought the general election of 1880. The meeting of Monday next will ring the death knell of the worst, the most insulting and most careless coercion bill ever submitted to Parliament.

Great Britain and Hayti.

San Tiago, April 9.—News has been received from Hayti to the effect that a amicable settlement of the British claims may be expected. The Haytian Assembly had held two special settings, one public and one secret, to consider the demands made by Hill, the British special agent now in Hayti, who wished to have the principle admitted declines taking any action until he had obtained an expression from the assembly. To admit the principle or to acknowledge the English claim of a million of dollars; the Island of Tortugas was offered to the British Government in settlement of this claim three years ago.

The French frigate Lamisaire, Admiral Veque, arrived here day before yesterday for orders. He was ordered to proceed to Hayti. It has been stated that the orders said trouble was imminent. The vessel proceeded to Port Prince. Interesting complications may be exhibited in connection with the black republic, as Sir Spencer St. John, the late British minister to Hayti has terms in his book. The government of Hayti has borrowed three million dollars in Paris. If Great Britain wants the Haytian Island the French creditors probably will have something to say.

The highly alarming rumors which have reached this city from Hayti seem to be baseless, as the United States steamer Rentic left there three days ago for this port and the Haytian man-of-war, Dissalires, Capt. Cooper, a son of Admiral Cooper, of the United States navy, is also here. Capt. Cooper stated positively that the rumors of revolutionary movements there, and another massacre of mullattoes, were absolutely groundless; that perfect peace and quiet reigned in Port Au Prince, and that he (Capt. Cooper) had left his family there. H. M. S., Canada, with the British Commissioners on board, was still at Port Au Prince. Hill is expected here within a fortnight. The general opinion is that the matter will be settled.

Blaine Sick.

St. Louis, April 9.—A special to the *Globe Democrat* from Fort Gibson, says Blaine was suffering from a severe cold on Sunday evening when he arrived at Gibson station. The government ambulance met the party at the station, but only the ladies of the party could be taken to the post. Next afternoon the ambulance returned for Blaine. He was able to sit up but looked pale and thin. On reaching the post he went to the residence of Col. J. J. Coppinger, and has not been out of the house since. Dr. Charles P. Bern, post surgeon, referred all questioners to Col. Coppinger. That gentleman has little to say, as he did not wish to create unnecessary alarm. He said Blaine was suffering from a heavy cold, accompanied by remittant fever, and was quite sick, but has a favorable pulse. Coppinger repeated that Blaine was quite sick. The whole party expects to leave for the north this forenoon. Soldiers detained to sit up with Blaine last night reported him quite sick, but could not say whether the symptoms are alarming or not.

Crop Report.

Chicago, April 9.--California dispatches were read on change to-day saying that wheat except in southern counties had been greatly relieved by the recent rains and that prices showed a disposition to decline. This news helped a little to an easy feeling here. And May delivery, which opened at 84 cents was depressed by 3½ cents by noon.

Washington, April 9.—The report of the department of agriculture for April relates to the condition of winter grain and the healthfulness of the farm and animals. Returns show that the condition of the soil at the time of seeding, was somewhat unfavorable in the States on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, owing to the drought during the late summer and autumn which was most severe in portions of Pennsylvania, in Maryland, Virginia and in portions of Texas. The same unfavorable conditions presented themselves in Western Missouri and Kansas, where the continued dry weather made plowing difficult, seeding late.

Nanaimo Notes.

Our correspondent writes that the V. C. Co. start the Southfield mines on Monday. This mine has been standing idle for the last two years, but the demand for coal has made it imperative to augment the output of the No. 1 shaft.

There is quite a fleet of ships en route for coal, and coal prospects have brightened up of late considerably.

Quite a number of the Mexico's crew are here on the Elder, on the way to San Francisco. Most all of them speak very harshly of the unfortunate accident. The general opinion is that a most scrutinizing inquiry should be made as to the cause. The position of the vessel is so peculiar as well as the location for a twelve-knot speed?

Nanaimo is slowly jogging along as usual. No sports; no booms; no excitement; no prize fight, except a few private cock fights in some saloon's back yard now and again, to break the monotony.

The Boyd troupe have been playing to full houses and received the appreciation they deserve in return. The extension of the E. & N. railway to Wellington still goes on, we believe, and will be finished before long.

On the whole business is looking up and the indications better than they have been for a long time back.

James.

George Macdonnell, the noted Bank of England forger, has served out his sentence in prison. He was sentenced for life, and two weeks ago he died.

GOLD IN THE NORTH.

Cassiar District the Colorado and Nevada of Canada.

Gold Fields of Alaska and Cassiar --The Boundary Line.

Dr. Robert Bell, L. L. D. and M. D., to an Ottawa *Free Press* reporter, a few days since, in reference to the Cassiar district and its gold fields, said that latterly it had supplied more gold than any other district in British Columbia, and lies in the direction of the Alaska gold fields. He further stated that during the past summer he was creditably informed that more than 100 men were at work in placer mining in the Lewis river, a branch of the Pelly.

ON DOUGLAS ISLAND,

in Lynn channel, which, although close to British Columbia, is really in Alaska, a gold quartz mine is now being actively worked by Americans. It is called the Treadwell mine and is owned principally by a Mr. Been. The mine consists of an enormous mass of quartz and is worked as an open quarry. The ore is not extremely rich, but owing to the large quantity worked the returns are very great. A mill, driven by water power, with 120 heads of stamps, has proved remarkably successful. The gold is obtained both in the free state and in combination with sulphurettes. The amount of free gold is said to vary from $5 to $12 per ton. The monthly returns range from $60,000 to $75,000. The average yield of free gold is $8.50 per ton, and 120 stamps crush about a ton daily each; this would yield $1,020 per day. They run 30 days in the month, which would make a monthly yield of $30,600. The total average is $67,500, showing that $26,900 must be obtained from the concentrated sulphurettes, which are smelted on the spot. The two together would thus give an average yield of $18.50 per ton of quartz crushed, equal to about one ounce of unrefined gold.

NEVADA AND COLORADO OF CANADA.

The doctor observed in reference to the Yukon region: I have always held it to be prospectively one of the richest mineral districts in Canada. A good many years ago, for certain geological reasons, I stated in a lecture delivered on the subject in Montreal, that I believed the country on the west side of the Lower McKenzie river would prove to be the future Nevada and Colorado of Canada. A man now living in the Western States, with whom I had some correspondence, started from the Pacific, crossed the country embracing the head waters of the Pelley and Liard rivers and came out on the McKenzie river which he followed to its source and afterwards examined some of the smaller rivers on the west side of its mouth. He reported having found rich deposits of alluvial gold in several of the streams amongst the mountains and also in those referred to further north. Pelley river is the main branch of

THE YUKON IN BRITISH TERRITORY

and it joins the Porcupine river after entering Alaska and the two together form the main Yukon river which is a very large stream flowing into Norton Sound near Behring Strait. Forty years ago two officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, Mr. Robt. Campbell and Mr. J. Green Stewart were sent into the Yukon country to establish trade with the natives. They met with some hostility from the Indians, but were successful in accomplishing their object. They explored this great branch of the Yukon river, which they called Pelley, in honor of a member of the committee of the Hudson's Bay Company, but received little thanks when they got home.

THE OLYMPIAN.

Lucky Rescue of Four Men from a Watery Grave.

A San Francisco exchange of Monday last has the following: The O. R. & N. steamer Olympian, now under charter to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company as a summer excursion boat on their Alaska route, sailed from Astoria on Wednesday last for this port, under command of Capt. Carroll. She had a summer sea and reeled off about fourteen miles per hour down to the latitude of Coos bay, where she ran into a hurricane which lasted about fourteen hours. She stood it pretty well until about 4 p. m. on Thursday, when a big sea stove in her bathroom and barber shop, abaft the starboard wheel. Fortunately the steamer Oregon was close in sight and Capt. Carroll set his ensign for a relief. "What can I do for you?" asked Capt. Poleman, as he drew alongside. "Send me a carpenter, if you please," was the laconic reply of Capt. Carroll. The Oregon lowered her boat under the charge of her first officer, with two sailors and a carpenter. They pulled to the disabled ship, now listed over with a big weight of water on her after decks, and where about to climb on board when the boat was swamped under the Olympian's guards. All four men were in the water, but lines and life-buoys were lowered to them and they were hauled safely aboard. In three hours the carpenter had repaired all damages, and the Olympian stood on her course, arriving at San Francisco four hours behind the Oregon. But it was a close call for the four men in the boat.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RATES.

Latest Quotations Given by the Canadian and Northern Pacific.

Following are the latest rates posted by the Northern and Canadian Pacific Railway to Puget Sound points from common points in the east. The rates of the Northern Pacific are only to Seattle and quoted from Chicago only:

To Victoria via C. P. R.	Per 100 lbs.	To Seattle via N. P. R.*	Per 100 lbs.
1st Class	$4 80	1st Class	$4 80
2d "	4 10	2d "	4 10
3rd "	3 40	3rd "	4 45
4th "	2 80	4th "	2 88
5th "	2 50	5th "	2 55
6th "	2 25	A "	2 40
7th "	2 10	B "	2 05
10th "	1 45	C "	1 65
"		D "	1 35
		E "	1 25

*To the Northern Pacific rates has to be added the following additional rates from eastern points to Chicago, according to classification:

1	2	3	4	5	6
75	65	50	35	30	25

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottle 10c. Try it.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, April 15, 1887

The Montreal *Gazette* concedes that British Columbia may well claim to be considered the banner Conservative province of the Dominion.

Joseph Cook is dissatisfied with the press as at present constituted, and threatens to start a paper "removed totally from the influences of money and popularity." The difficulty with such a paper would be to remove it totally from the influence of the sheriff.

Mr. R. G. Wilberforce, of Lavington House, writing to the London *Times* regarding the statement that England annually imports a billion eggs, says: There is no market in England for English eggs. The British public apparently prefer French eggs to English; for instance, for the past six weeks I, with a large supply, have been unable to sell, and this morning receive an intimation that I can dispose of fresh eggs in London at 10d. per dozen, carriage paid. The truth is the middlemen find it more profitable to have a limited supply to retail to the public, and in consequence take good care that the supply shall never exceed their demand.

They are finding out new things about beer. Which, as the article is handled to a considerable extent in this world, is not to be wondered at. They have discovered that its birthplace is Egypt. A papyrus has been discovered on which a father reproaches his son for lounging about in taverns and drinking too much beer. From the Egyptians the art of brewing beer descended to the Ethiopians. While the Romans despised beer, the Germans of the north of Europe fully appreciated its good qualities. At present the yearly production throughout the world amounts to 3,100,000,000 gallons, England taking the lead with 1,056,000,000 gallons. Prof. Schwackhofer, of Vienna, thinks that beer fully deserves the designation of liquid bread, as it is undoubtedly nutritious, and less liable to be adulterated than wine.

The Panama Canal is a stupendous work, and it will require an immense sum of money to construct it. According to the report of Mr. Boyd, an English civil engineer, who has just returned from the Isthmus where he has made a thorough investigation of the work, it will require $440,000,000 in addition to the money already spent to complete it. This will raise the cost of the canal to $820,000,000 cash, and would raise the liabilities of the company to $1,200,000,000. Mr. Boyd says that the work cannot be completed in less than twelve years. The business which the canal must do to give even a moderate return for this enormous outlay, must be very great. M. De Lesseps says it will do three times as much business as the Suez Canal, but as its cost, according to Mr. Boyd, will be twelve times as great, it will be very far from being remunerative to the stockholders.

Before his last tour through Eastern Roumelia, Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, wrote to his sister, the Countess Erbach: "I am hunted on all sides like a stag, and am overworked to the point of breaking down. I have now a twenty days' tour before me; may God give me strength! The Bulgarians have little heart, and to satisfy them seems impossible. To be threatened again, after all I have done, with being driven away is hard and unmerited. Everything is attributed to foreign intrigues, but the Bulgarians are old enough to distinguish between true and false friends. Ninety-nine per cent. of Bulgarians are on my side, the remaining one per cent. may, however, succeed, with the help of Russia, in getting rid of me. Until the revision of the Organic Statute—that is, till autumn—my throne will be like a dynamite bomb. In any case, I shall fall fighting; but should the Bulgarians prefer foreign rule to an honest prince, that will be their affair."

Politicians are gradually advancing in the direction of manhood suffrage. It is the enevitable franchise for Canadians. The argument now is that as every man pays taxes and is subject to the law every man has therefore an inherent right to a voice in choosing those by whom these taxes shall be levied and these laws laid down. The logical conclusion of this argument is that every woman is also entitled to the franchise, seeing that every woman is also a contributor to the revenue and subject to the law. Prince Edward Island is as yet the only province in which manhood suffrage is the rule, and as Ontario sets itself up as being the most radical and progressive province in the Dominion Mr. Mowat no doubt considers that the time is rapidly approaching when every man should have a vote. But what about the women? If every man is qualified to vote for legislators there surely must be some women in the community who are qualified too.

It is reported that an arrangement has been effected between the British government and the Cunard and White Star Companies for the use of certain steamers in case they are needed and for the construction of others. According to the Liverpool *Courier* the arrangement is that the Britannic, Germanic, Adriatic, and Celtic are to be held at the option of the government to purchase or hire, the two first to be valued at £130,000 each, and the other two at £100,000 each; with an allowance for compulsory sale, less abatement for depreciation. There are also conditions if the vessels be only chartered. The White Star Company are to build two vessels adaptable as armed cruisers and having a high speed, in consideration of a subvention for five years at 15s. per ton gross per annum. These new vessels, if chartered, are to be hired at 20s. per ton per month without crew, or 22s. 6d. the company finding the crew. The Cunard line boats selected are the Etruria, valued at £310,000; the Umbria, £301,000; and the Aurania, £260,000, the terms being on similar lines, and the contracts to date from March 1st.

THE PROFESSION OF TEACHER

It has always been one of the main objects of advanced educators, says the London *Free Press*, to place teaching upon such a high plane that it would be well worthy of an individual applying all his time and energies to the calling. And hence high standards of proficiency have been imposed in order that only the best talent could attain the highest rank in the granting of certificates. Yet with all our popular education and advancement in the highest branches of learning, it must be admitted that teaching has not been elevated to that among the professions to which its importance entitles it. It is frequently made a convenient stepping-stone by those whose purses have been depleted in acquiring a liberal education, and who have in view some other profession. To a certain extent this is not only unavoidable, but desirable and laudable, for it is well for young men, fresh from high schools of learning, to help to sustain the burden of instruction. With the dew of youth upon their locks, and its ardor in their souls, they can be eminently helpful, but this depending upon them is highly mischievous, from the fact that we do not make the progress in the science of education that we would if a larger proportion of our educators gave themselves to the profession as a life work; and the only help for this is to pay first-class teachers higher salaries than they now receive. Dr. Holmes says college professors die of starvation. It is not to be expected that men of enterprise and talent will settle down to a course which promises a life of thankless poverty. If a young man chooses the ministry, he is accredited with a noble heroism which sacrifices interest to principle, having respect to a future recompense, but the teacher gets credit for no such self-sacrifice. The consequence is, that permanent teachers are of two classes, those who for lack of some of the essentials of success in other professions or branches of business fall back upon the pedagogue's chair, and those who have such a noble perception of the real grandeur and power of the profession that they are willing to endure its privations and the suspicion of having adopted the profession of a teacher for the same reason that the other class did. The result is that some of the noblest men in the name are buried from the gaze of the business and political world in the retirement of the schoolroom, while the instructor is a mere "stick," quite unfit for the grave responsibilities that are upon him. We trust that those who are called upon to engage teachers, of whatever grade, and to decide upon their compensation, will bear in mind in making arrangements that the services of a poor teacher are dear at any price, and that a good teacher is sure to earn his money, however liberally he may be paid. The difference to pupils in the instruction for one year only of a good teacher and a poor one is almost infinite. The seeds of one year's sowing and its discipline may determine the whole future of a life, inspiring it to contentment with the low level of stupid mediocrity.

THE RETALIATION ACT.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* throws some light on the Retaliatory Fisheries Act. He says:

"It is now practically settled that there is to be no execution of the Retaliatory Fisheries Act. A prominent New England man, a high government official, who is well informed about the attitude of the President and Cabinet on this subject, says the action of Congress is looked upon by Mr. Cleveland and his official advisers as hasty and impulsive and ridiculously inconsistent with the ability of the government to give effect to the agressive spirit of the act. He says it is apparent from this outcropping, as in fact has been quite manifest all along, that the ferocious letter of Secretary Manning and the more temperate but equally firm representations of Secretary Bayard on the fisheries outrages, which had much to do with working Congress up to the point of decisive action, were merely part of a deliberate and preconcerted programme of bluster and buncombe cooked up to scare Canadian officials into doing something they could not be induced to do by more amicable means. It is now apparent that the Dominion government is not scared, and does not propose to recede from its previous hostile position. It is to be expected that American fishermen will be treated more brutally in Canadian ports this summer than they were last year, because the Dominion officials are irritated by the hostility of Congress, and because they have the support of the home government, which makes them much stronger than the States from the fighting standpoint."

Concerning the foregoing it is pertinent to ask, what is the nature of the negotiations that the English journals tell us have been going on and near conclusion between the British and American Governments for the settlement of this question, and when it is to be concluded? The time is at hand when all the dangers of the present controversy will reassert themselves, and so far as Canada is concerned the people know nothing from their own government of any steps being taken to come to a working arrangement with the United States. When Parliament meets no doubt questions will be asked at once and it is much to be hoped that the House will decline to receive any of the usual excuses for keeping it in the dark.

The total revenue of the Dominion for March was two and a half millions less than March 1886. There is a heavy falling off in receipts from all sources. The total revenue for nine months ending March 31, is $75,886 less than for the same period last year. The exports from the Dominion during February show a decline of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars.

The falling off within a few weeks in Mr. Cargill's majority, from 370 to 145, indicates the natural preference of most constituencies for a local candidate. It may be, as the proverb alleges, that truth dwells at the bottom of wells, but votes do not, at least in East Bruce.

Dr. Talmage says that silence is music asleep. Are we to understand that music never snores?

The Singer and His Hair Dye.

Very few people know how near the insane asylum Mario, the great singer, was the last time he came here. His hair, naturally a beautiful silvery white, that exquisite color which led up to the familiar hymn beginning, "When age with gray hairs shall my temple adorn," was dyed a villainous, piratical black. It was a way inside blue black, one of the self-asserting double dyed black. He wore plumpers in his cheeks; false calves preserved the symmetry of his legs; he was corseted and trussed and bandaged so that instead of appearing the comfortable old gentleman he was, he looked like a guy. He lavished this nasty stuff upon his head, and every now and then was overtaken by a fit, which lasted sometimes a minute, sometimes ten. This frightened him. Always a nervous and susceptible being, flattered during his whole life not only as an exquisite singer, the leading tenor of all the world, but a beauty, the perfection of animal excellence, he naturally shrank from yielding the palm to rivals who were younger and fresher, and so, when, after long continuity in his dye house absurdity, he found these fits were of frequent occurrence he was frightened.

Fear ran into apprehension, apprehension made him timid, and he became so upset, so nervous, so fidgety as to be, just this side of crazy. To such an extent did this state of mind go that friends took hold of him literally and forced him home. Had he remained here a month longer physical ailment would have asserted its sway, and what little brains the fellow had would have yielded up the ghost, and he would have joined that sad procession of imbecilities which makes every asylum on the face of the earth so terrible a picture gallery, so frightful an illustration of the ills to which humanity is prone.—Joe Howard in Cincinnati Enquirer.

Power of Making or Marring.

In the first place, whatever individual views we may hold about troubles being the dispensations of Providence, it becomes a wicked and unwarrantable thing for us to constitute ourselves as self-appointed agents. Some of us do this more or less deliberately, by putting trials and tests of all sorts on people of whom we pretend to be fond. Nothing is more ruinous. Our way should be rather to make the perfect way the easy way, to let nothing mar the constant view of the ideal, to present no other picture but the perfect one, instead of doing as we too often do, put little stumbling blocks in the way of the weak member.

Think of how many people test their children, their servants and their friends long before their strength is equal to it, and who, in this way, mar a growth that might otherwise have strengthened into perfection. Most of us, however, act unconsciously in the matter, not because we mean to put obstacles in the way of others, but because few of us think enough about meaning not to do it. We never stop to consider how, in our daily intercourse, an immense power lies in our hands of making or marring each other's lives.—Rachel Hamilton in New York Star.

Mrs. Cleveland's Method.

Mrs. Cleveland's method of shaking a caller's hand is commended to hostesses who desire to become popular. There is nothing more chilling to a caller of cordial manner than to have the tips of two or three fingers extended by a hostess as frigidly as though the caller were some moral or physical leper, with no claim upon humanity, big or little. Mrs. Cleveland knows this. She grasps a caller's hand with a firm, warm clasp, not neglecting to look him squarely in the face meanwhile, and her greetings are as varied as circumstances will permit. Mrs. Cleveland has the faculty of remembering faces as well as names, and of being able at the state and diplomatic dinners to call each one of her guests by name.—Philadelphia Times.

The Chinaman's Physique.

Of mean physique, with gaunt figure, sloping shoulders, small arms and bandy legs—still, the Chinaman will tire out the most robust white man in many occupations, and will prove invulnerable to all the complaints that are so fatal to large bodies of workmen of other nationalities. The coolie in California will live on a pound of rice per day; if he can add to this a half pound of pork the limit of his desire is reached; not that he does not like good living and American cooking, but these things are not included in his estimate of the essentials. After living on the fat of the land in an American household, he will return to his old plain rice diet apparently without a murmur.—George H. Fitch in The Cosmopolitan.

Simplicity and Vulgarity.

Perfect simplicity is the antithesis of vulgarity, and simplicity is the quality which modern life is most calculated to destroy. The whole tendency of modern education is to create an intense self consciousness; and whoever is self conscious has lost the charm of simplicity, and has already become vulgar in a manner. The most high bred persons are those in whom we find a perfect naturalness, an entire absence of self consciousness. The whole influence of modern education is to concentrate the mind of the child on itself; as it grows up this egotism becomes confirmed; you have at once an individual both self absorbed and affected, both hard toward others and vain of itself.—"Ouida" in North American Review.

Subterranean City of Champagne.

Epernay, in France, is a vast subterranean city of champagne. For miles and miles there are streets hewn out of the solid chalk, flanked with piles of bottles with champagne of all blends and qualities. There is no light in this labyrinth of streets, crossings and turnings, except what the spluttering candles afford. All is dark, dank and damp, with the temperature away down about zero. The largest champagne manufacturers in Epernay have underground cellars which cover forty-five acres of ground and contain 5,000,000 bottles of wine. There is a whole street in Epernay lined with fine chateaux, all owned by champagne men.—New York Sun.

Victims of Slippery Sidewalks.

It is impossible for an average citizen in good, rugged health to realize how many people suffer daily from fractures and other injuries sustained through slippery sidewalks. I am told that a sleet in London will produce a thousand accidents, and that a special sanitary corps goes out to attend to unfortunate individuals who happen to become victims on such occasions.—Globe Democrat.

Effects of Early Rising.

An experienced Boston oculist discourages the practice of early rising, especially for children, on account of its evil effect upon the eyes. He says that early rising impairs the vitality of the system, and that he would as soon rob the child of its food and clothing as of its morning hours.—Chicago Times.

Ensign Howard, the young explorer of Alaska, has brought back from that desolate territory two tusks of mammoths, each tusk being sixteen feet long.

A tiny silver plated representation of a champagne bottle has a wick out of the cork, holds alcohol and is called a cigar lighter.

The walls of Antioch, alternately besieged and defended by the Crusaders, are being demolished for building materials.

Exactly 150 lives have been lost so far in the construction of the new Croton aqueduct near New York city.

GAZING AT CORPSES.

A QUINTET OF LADIES IN A SAN FRANCISCO MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Brave Schoolgirls in Search of Anatomical Knowledge—Facing the Horrors of the Dissecting Room—In No Hurry to Go Away.

The sad eyed janitor of the Cooper Medical college was carefully pickling a handsome cadaver the other afternoon, when his work was interrupted by the appearance of four bright eyed, rosy cheeked damsels and a lady, who, though slightly out of her teens, has lost none of the charms of young womanhood. As the five approached, the janitor threw a cloth over the pickle vat and in some surprise asked the young ladies what they wanted. "We have come to see—we want to see, you know—well, we have come to look at the college," said the eldest of the four girls, blushing frightfully and contemplating the cracks in the floor with great earnestness. "But, my dear young lady, this is er—dead bodies," said the janitor, very much embarrassed. The young ladies looked at each other, and a painful silence ensued, until the first speaker produced a letter from a leading physician and a member of the college faculty, ordering the janitor to show the girls around the place. "This settles it," said the janitor, but he shook his head dubiously, as with slow, protesting steps and niggardliness of welcome, he introduced some show specimens to their notice. "They will be bringing a kindergarten here next, to give the infants object lessons in anatomy," grumbled the articulator of skeletons, as he carefully killed a fly which was browsing on the occipital bone of a late decedent. "But it is all right; if the faculty can stand it, I can."

ON KNOWLEDGE BENT.

The young ladies meanwhile made the most of their time and inspected carefully the anatomical wonders which the physician ordered laid open to them. Such an unusual thing as the visit of four young girls to such a place naturally attracted notice, and it was stated that the girls were part of a class in one of the public schools and their chaperone was their class teacher. This was found to be correct, and the teacher admitted that she had introduced object lessons in anatomy as a course for girls after school hours. One of the studies laid down this year is female physiology, and during the course of one of the teacher's lectures she remarked that she had gazed upon the spinal column of a man once, and it was as large as her thumb, which she would not have credited without actual sight.

The girls were amazed and their curiosity was aroused. If their teacher had viewed the remains of a corpse why should not they? was their modest interrogation. Some of them have an ambition to become noted members of the medical fraternity, and as the books had not arrived from the east, and not a chart or anything that would give them authentic information was in their possession, they held a hasty consultation and decided to visit the medical college. They asked the teacher to accompany them. She, anxious to assist them in their research for knowledge, willingly gave her consent.

TOOK IT ALL IN.

The instructions to the janitor were final, and told him what rooms to show them through. They passed from one room to another, expressing their delight and satisfaction as they beheld objects which were of uncommon interest, and mysteries were raised. "I guess you will not want to go in here," said the janitor, as they came to the dissecting room. "Are they cutting up any one?" asked the oldest girl modestly, while the teacher held back, repenting that she had left her boarding house. The janitor informed them that operations in that room were suspended for the present, and the young ladies said they would go in.

"No," exclaimed the teacher with animation, "there might be a subject in there in a high state of decomposition." But the girls thought that not to visit this department would spoil the feature of the trip, and they went in. On a marble slab was a magnificent specimen of femininity, and just opposite was an Adonis in the sleep of the blest, ready for the cruel carving of the dissecting knife. The sight was one that would cast terror into the hearts of the superstitious if viewed on a dark night, but the young ladies beheld the anatomical wonders with interested and marked composure. On these objects their eyes became entranced, and it was with some physical effort that their teacher encouraged them to leave the dissecting parlor and go into another room where a complete assortment of medical bric-a-brac could be seen in glass jars. Since visiting the museum of natural wonders the young ladies feel much encouraged and have taken up the new study with fresh energy.—James Harvie in Pioneer Press.

Newspaper Exercise Among Teachers.

Speaking of the newspaper in the school, the Hon. W. A. Cobb said: "The newspaper molds present public opinion, while the teacher molds for the future. The newspaper and the teacher should go hand in hand. Why not introduce the newspaper into the schoolroom as a sort of text book? I know of a school where newspapers were placed on file. All the news and the editorial utterances came in for their share of reading, and examinations were held once a week. The only drawback to the experiment was the discovery of so much lamentable ignorance, when better things might reasonably have been expected. An instructor has informed them of a newspaper exercise of this character among teachers in the district where he was commissioner which developed a young man 23 years of age who actually did not know whether the congressman for whom he had just voted served his constituents at Washington or Albany. A young lady teacher, to the general question as to the use of the president's cabinet, after some hesitation and reluctance to impart her superior, but in this case delicate, knowledge, finally replied that the principal use of the president's cabinet was a place for his clothes. These are statements founded on fact, and occurred in this state."—Exchange.

"Talking Through His Hat."

The very latest remark about the young man who has corralled everything from beer to champagne the night before and gets round in the morning morose and silent is that "he is talking through his hat." It is said that this is quite as expressive as anything he could say.—New York Sun.

Shakers in America.

American Shakers, who number about 4,000, are worried over their own wealth, which is valued at about $12,000,000. The elders begin to feel like monopolists and that the possession of so much property is contrary to the gospel scheme which they desire to follow.—Kansas City Times.

Language of the Wheel.

He—Do you bike?

She—Well, hardly, but I trike.

P.S.—You don't understand that possibly. Permit me to say it is the bicycle and tricycle language in vogue in Washington and other wheeled towns.—Washington Critic.

New England's Sailors.

The collector of customs at Alberton, Prince Edward Island, states that three-fourths of the sailors in the New England mackerel fleet off the coast of that province during the past season were Canadians.—Cleveland Leader.

SACHER-MASOCH, THE NOVELIST.

An Austrian Author's Story of the Late Suicide King of Bavaria.

Whatever may be the nationality of a writer, if he possesses style, imagination, originality, the French fete him, decorate his buttonhole, and indeed make him the fashion in Paris. English, Americans, Italians and Russians have been thus received by the French nation, and to-day native novelists are almost forgotten for Tolstoi and Dostoiewski. I am forcibly impressed by the hospitality of the French nation toward foreigners because of the warm reception given Sacher-Masoch, the Austrian novelist—a reception that astonishes the author himself perhaps more than any one else. One day, at Mme. Adam's, he said to me:

"Alexander Dumas spent two hours at my house yesterday. Why did he? I cannot understand what I have ever done to merit his attention."

Sacher-Masoch gave me the pleasure of a visit one afternoon, and although he speaks eight languages, English is not in the list. Our conversation was therefore in French.

In speaking of his novels I mentioned one in which a Polish count takes great interest in a youth. He consecrates himself to the education of this boy, and makes him the confidant of his joys and sorrows. When the youth is strong enough to discuss abstruse subjects with his protector, the count discovers that his protege is a woman. The idea that a material question may alter the philosophical nature of their relations causes the grand seigneur to take refuge in flight, and here the romance ends.

"Would you like a story stranger than the novel itself?" said Sacher-Masoch to me. "Some time after it appeared I received an anonymous letter, in which the writer proposed a spiritual friendship, like that of the Polish count, and added that there would be no danger of a similar rupture, as he was a man. In every line was a sentimental appeal to my pity. The final phrase ended in this way: 'To win back to life a soul that only meditates suicide.' Naturally I thought the letter was written by a woman, and the second epistle only confirmed my theory, for this one appointed a rendezvous in a little village, with the condition that during the interview my eyes should be bandaged. I went; blindfolded myself. One moment after a rich, masculine voice said 'Thank you.' I was disappointed, I confess, but I listened to this melodious voice, which made me the most flattering proposals of friendship. One year these interviews took place from time to time, and when anything prevented me from keeping an appointment, according to my instructions, I sent letters to London, Vienna, Paris, etc. My answers were always on paper stamped with a ducal coronet and signed Anatole. One day Anatole said to me:

"'I authorize you to regard me.'

"Quickly I raised my bandage, and saw the handsomest man I ever beheld. He held out his hand to me and said:

"'If thou lovest me a little, if thou hast understood that thy destiny is to save me, to cure me, and thy role to snatch me from despair, leave thy home. Let mine be thine, and thou shalt be great, rich and powerful.'

"I was stupefied, but, remembering my wife and child, declined Anatole's offer. Some days later I studied the photographs in a Viennese shop window; among them I saw that of Anatole, and underneath was written: 'S. M. Louis II, Roi de Baviere.' Who knows but the unfortunate king might be living to-day had I responded to his earnest entreaty?"—Paris Cor. Chicago Times.

The Ladies of Lima.

The ladies of Lima are all eyes. They have the reputation of being, as a class, the most beautiful in the world, and meeting them on the way to mass in the morning or shopping later in the day, one can see how they obtained it. But, knowing them in their homes, the opinion changes, and you conclude after calm reflection that they are not so pretty as the women of New York. It is the manta, which they wear in such a coquettish way, that gives them their reputation for beauty, for it conceals every feature except their bewitching eyes and lovely olive complexion. No matter how ugly her mouth or her nose is; no matter how high her cheek bones or large her ears; no matter whether she is as scrawny as a scarecrow or as bald as a bat, a manta will make any woman with pretty eyes look handsome, and, like charity, it covers a multitude of sins. The garment, which is peculiar to Peru, and is worn by ladies of all ages and social positions, from the president's wife to the laundress who comes after your linen, is a sort of foster sister to the mantilla of Spain. It is usually of crepe from China, and costs anywhere from $10 to $500, according to its quality.—Buenos Ayres Herald.

A Gorgeous Baron in Costume.

Baron Zedwith, the military attache of the German legation, was the most gorgous thing in regimentals there. His light blue coat, his tight white breeches and his beautiful patent leather boots made one soberly uniformed envious, and when it came to aigrettes, and loops and cords, and frogs and medals, any American bandmaster would die of envy. He carries a helmet that, with its white horse tail, is as large as a beehive, and it fills his arm like a debutante's biggest bouquet. His patent leather boots, that reach up over his knees, do not look like real warfare, or even riding academy practice, and the ferocious looking silver spurs, that ring musically every time he sets his heel down in the decisive Prussian marching step, have no points on the rowels at all, simply little round pieces of silver, that only look dangerous at a distance, and warn the wearers of tulle dresses to keep away.—Globe-Democrat.

The French Bicycle Corps.

Regularly organized bicycle corps are now attached to the French army, and in recent maneuvers they have done all such work as the carrying of orders and dispatches, and done it with more speed and punctuality than mounted troopers. In some cases bicyclists have accomplished journeys of fifty and sixty miles a day for six or eight days in succession. At this rate a bicyclist is not only more efficient than a horseman but cheaper; for a bicycle costs originally less than half the price of a cavalry horse, wears as long, is far less expensive to keep and is much less likely to be put hors du combat by a stray bullet.—Chicago Tribune.

Theatres for All Nations.

There are in the different parts of Russia theatres for Little Russians, Poles, Germans, Swedes, Finns, Esthonians, Letts, Georgians, Armenians and Jews. To these a theatre for Tartars has just been added at Tiflis, in which both actors and audience are Mussulmans, and to which women are only admitted as a rare exception. The actors are either non-Mussulmans, or the female role is represented by men.—New York Sun.

Kansas in itself is a vast empire. Few people know that within its boundaries can be placed the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware and Maryland, and still there would be a very considerable area left.—Chicago Herald.

H. H. Bancroft's great library, which he has been thirty years collecting, is now offered for sale at $250,000. Who says money will not buy brains in the face of this?

During the recent rough weather in Oregon there were over 200 fallen trees on the track of the Northern Pacific railroad within a distance of fifteen miles.

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C. W. KNOWLES, Proprietor.

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jane7

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LANGLEY & Co., Wholesale Agents, Victoria, B. C.

[illegible]

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, April 15, 1887

IS IT TO BE GIVEN UP?

The London *Canadian Gazette* thus refers to the Canadian Pacific mail contract subsidy: "As long ago as October, 1885, the Postmaster-General called for tenders for the carriage of mails between Vancouver, the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Yokohama and Hong Kong. This was a gratuitous recognition on the part of the English Government of the importance, from an Imperial point of view, of this newly-opened route to the East. In principle the action of the Postoffice was commendable. In its practical working their proposal was crude, and Canada, who promptly took the matter up, showed at once to the Imperial authorities how very much greater than they had imagined were the capabilities of the route, and what great advantages besides the mere carriage of mail matter across the Pacific ocean might be obtained by the mother country. Canada, in fact, said plainly: 'A line of steamers such as you propose to subsidise will be nearly useless; your money spent in that manner will be money thrown away. Lay it out in the manner that we suggest. We will give you full use of the great railway we have built, and which has cost you nothing, and we will add such and such advantages. The result will be not only a first-class mail service to the East, but also great benefits, direct and indirect, to the Empire at large.' The offer, although it diverged very widely from the stereotyped form into which business is usually forced by English Government officials, was still so attractive that "departmentalism" seemed likely, for once, to be thrown aside, and the proposal accepted upon its broader Imperial and commercial merits. The hope that such would be the case has been shared by writers in the English press of all shades of political opinion, by very eminent naval and military authorities, by statesmen of the highest rank, and by such representative bodies as the London and Manchester Chambers of Commerce, who are specially interested in trade with China and Japan.

Owing to the changes of Government occurring last year, and the tension in political circles ever since, the consideration of such trifling matters as the extension of British influence in Japan and China, and the security of our interests on the Pacific Ocean, has been from day to day and month to month postponed. A rumor is now current that the government, after all this delay, do not think it worth while, after all, to establish a line of mail steamers on the proposed route. If this rumor is well founded, if such a decision has been arrived at, we do not hesitate to say that we shall regard it with surprise and regret—surprise that the Cabinet has failed to appreciate the enormous advantages, material and political, with the acceptance of the Canadian suggestion would have conferred on England in particular, and on the Empire at large; regret, that on the eve of the assembling of a lay Pan-Anglican Synod, to which the Mother Country has summoned her grown-up children, such an opportunity of practically demonstrating England's earnest desire to provide for the defence of, and the better intercommunication between, the several parts of the Empire should have been carelessly and foolishly allowed to slip.

The representatives of all our largest colonies have been summoned to London to deliberate mainly upon a scheme of mutual defence and upon the development of such intercommunication. The feelings with which Canada, our oldest and most important colony, will regard the rejection of her proposals will be shared by every one of the delegates who met in Downing street on April 4th. Colonists, whether they are so by birth or by long residence abroad, are essentially practical men. Talk, for the sake of talking, has no charms for them; they only use it as a necessary precedent to action. When they find that the Mother Country has had, but has contemptuously rejected, an opportunity of practically doing something towards the attainment of those very objects which she asks them now to discuss, what other conclusions can they come to but that, with all her fine phrases and flattering words England is not really in earnest; and that, while she is ready by the week to "talk Empire" at the Council Board, when it comes to doing even ever so little to consolidate that Empire, she shrugs her shoulders and buttons up her pockets?

From an English as well as from a Colonial point of view, such a result will be much to be deplored; and all the more so because, from what we know of the energy and determination of those who manage the Canadian Pacific Railway, and who will, as good business men, set the interests of their shareholders above any sentimental feelings, we feel sure that, more than a year having been spent in waiting for our Government to make up its mind to reject an advantageous offer, no time will be wasted in vain regrets, but that steps will be immediately taken—perhaps having been already taken—to attain through other channels those commercial advantages which the development of the Pacific trade will undoubtedly confer upon Canada. All such commerce might have been developed under the English flag; England might have been pre-eminent on the Pacific in peace, and secure on those waters in time of war. It is more than possible that hereafter, both with China and Australia, all Canadian intercourse will take place under a foreign flag, and, when too late, England will regret her parsimonious and shortsighted policy.

The unanimity with which propositions to establish great natural parks is received by the people is most gratifying. At present they will cost the country but little, and will be a magnificent attraction to it, and of great public benefit in the future.

SOMETHING WRONG.

British Columbians never cease in their praise and admiration of our beef cattle. Hitherto their boast and the pride in this respect were pardonable for the excellence of the beef which the animals fed in the upper country on bunch grass was proverbial. Latterly, however, the quality of the animals has been allowed to degenerate, so that when dressed the carcass does not present the most tempting or inviting appearance. For some weeks back large herds are being imported from the Sound and other American ports. These animals are large enough in stature, for they are of a heavy boned class capable of carrying a much larger quantity of beef than they now do. As they are being driven from the steamers through the streets an opportunity is given to inspect them. No one pretending to possess any knowledge of stock will assert that they are either a first or a second grade of beef cattle. They are infinitely inferior to our own stock. Yet necessity compels our butchers to import this class. It is the best they can get, and with the beef these carcasses produce their patrons must be satisfied. We are aware that the severity of the late winter played sad havoc with cattle in the interior, where no provision had been made for finding them in the event of the snow covering the grass. Also that it is difficult to reach the railway at certain seasons, and that the exorbitant rates charged by the Canadian Pacific Railway for delivering animals at coast ports is a serious detriment to both the stock raiser and the butcher. Yet we are compelled to the conclusion that there is something radically wrong when we find cattle claimed to be beef animals, being imported from the Sound to the mainland. Yesterday no less than twenty-five head were transferred from the Sound steamer to a Vancouver boat. They are to slaughtered at the terminal city. Far better would it be for the country were the positions reversed and B. C. farmers the exporter of live stock. The enormous drain on our resources for farm, dairy and other products, which could be raised in the province, is a serious drawback to the country. A round million of dollars yearly would not cover the sum that finds its way across the borders, enriching that country at the expense of our own. This is a condition of affairs requiring careful consideration of the hands of our farmers and ranchers. If they cultivate their land intelligently and improve their breed of live stock, we know of no country on the face of the earth so favorable to the rapid accumulation of wealth by farming as is British Columbia to-day.

The farmers of England, Scotland and Ireland allege that they cannot make both ends meet. Occasionally in this province we hear that farming does not pay as it formerly did. There are many to be found who claim that farming across the line pays better than here, and that as a whole the farmers of the United States are better off than those of Canada. After a perusal of the proceedings of the National Agricultural and Dairy Association lately held in New York, we are forced to an opposite conclusion. At that convention it was stated that agriculture was being overburdened; that the masses of the farmers were being pauperized; that the farms were rapidly being mortgaged and absorbed by capitalists; that the products of the land had been reduced 14 per cent. and the price of land reduced 8 per cent. additional; that, despite the boasted wealth of the country, they were really poorer than they were 20 years ago, because of the reduction of the amount of products and the depreciation of values; that burdens would be increasingly felt, and serfdom or slavery must follow the present course of procedure; that the farmers are bearing an undue proportion of the burden; that monopolists were oppressive and unscrupulous, and that the only hope of remedial measures was the uniting of agriculturists and their friends to openly and fearlessly expose the deceptions, and unite in suppressing rings and advancing good measures. On behalf of the farming community we deny the charge made against them that they are chronic grumblers. In this respect they, as a class, are no more so than those following other avocations. Farming, like every other industry, at times will become depressed. The farmer has his periods of inflation and depression like his fellow citizens following other callings. Everything considered, and one year with another, our belief is that farming is the safest, as it undoubtedly is the most independent, avocation a person can follow. Those engaged in the industry should not desert the farm; on the contrary, if possible, cling to it; give it more attention and study. Employ the best available means for its cultivation and the latest improved machinery in harvesting the hay and the grain crops. Exercise economy, prudence and judgment and no doubt need exist as to the result.

Chamberlain in Scotland.

The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain while traveling in Ayrshire, Scotland, on Wednesday last, was met at Kilmarnock station to-day by a crowd who insisted that he should make a speech. In complying with their request Mr. Chamberlain said that for the first time in its history the Liberal party was allied with men whose hands were stained with blood, and was assisting them to carry out their obstructive policy in parliament. The Unionist vows regarding England were unaltered. Mr. Chamberlain was frequently interrupted in the course of his speech, the hisses of his opponents exceeding the cheers of his supporters.

Odd Fellows Picnic.

On the 24th of May the Odd Fellows will give an excursion and picnic to Shawnigan Lake, where boat races and other sports will be provided. The proceeds will be devoted to the Jubilee Hospital fund, and that a grand time will be had goes without saying.

The latest news from all quarters is to the effect that the Remedial Compound is accomplishing much more than has been claimed or could be expected of it. Its effect upon the female system is marvelous. See advertisement.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

As already stated, the Colonial Conference which opened in London on the 4th inst. has discussed many topics of Imperial and Colonial importance. Lord SALISBURY'S speech at one of the sittings of the Conference consisted largely in discussing pohtical problems relating to Imperial Federation. It is believed that much good will result from a ventilation of this subject, and that the opinions expressed will be such as to crystalize the question into a small, workable compass. Lord SALISBURY was non-committal in his views on that topic, but quite favorable to a military arrangement for purposes of defence. This Canada has already in part. The Toronto *Mail* is of the opinion that "this does not involve the participation by the Colonies in war on foreign soil, but points rather to their co-operation with the Imperial authorities in the protection of their respective frontiers. In 1885, for example, a scheme was devised for the better protection of our Pacific coast. Under that plan Parliament voted $25,000 as the first installment of a contribution of $100,000 towards the erection of military works at Victoria and Esquimalt. The Imperial government will subscribe $150,000, and in addition will supply all the armaments such as guns and marine torpedoes. The subject of defence may reasonably engage the serious attention of the conference, for Colonial interests are growing, and the belligerent spirit among the nations betrays no disposition to subside. Two other important questions affecting Canada are those of the laying of a cable from the Pacific coast to Australia, and the establishment of an inter-British penny postal system. Both these projects will tend to consolidate British interests. A proposal to aid in the laying of a Pacific cable has, we believe, been before the Dominion Government already. It would now appear that the Imperial authorities are prepared to lend their financial assistance to the scheme. The postal reduction on letters and packages passing between Canada, Great Britain and the Colonies would of itself affect our revenue but slightly. But the ocean rate could not be reduced to two cents unless the inland rate, which is now three cents, were also reduced to that figure. The penny ocean postage project means, therefore, rather more to Canada than appears on the face of it. It is, nevertheless, an admirable proposal. What may result from the Colonial Conference it is impossible to foretell. One thing, however, is evident from it already, and that is that Downing street is inclined to listen to and to be guided, if not entirely, at least, in some measure by Colonial opinion. This is a decided step in the right direction. It indicates on the part of the home authorities a desire to co-operate, as Lord SALISBURY put it, with the Colonies, and co-operation of this sort is really the only sort of [illegible] which is at all feasible."

AN UNENVIABLE LIFE.

The news flashed by wire from all parts of the world indicate that the life led by the mighty potentates of the earth, these days, is a somewhat hard one. A dead onset has been made on the Czar of Russia for his life. He moves about in constant fear and dread of assassination, and it is only because his assailants proved very poor shots that he has not been gathered to his fathers long ere this. The King of Corea has taken fright from the signs of the times, and prefers a Governor Generalship under the Emperor of China to an absolute sovereignty over natives that refuse to obey his kingly orders. A still more remarkable report comes from the Sandwich Islands. King KALAKAUA, who has encouraged the importation of the Chinese because the native population has been gradually succumbing to the plague of leprosy, now finds that the Mongolians are far from amiable subjects when thwarted in their designs. A certain Chinese firm paid a bribe of $70,000 to a native officer holding a high position to secure his influence in obtaining the exclusive right to sell opium in the Hawaiian kingdom, but failed to secure the prize. The firm then demanded the return of the bribe, which was refused. The Chinese have decided not to submit to what they consider an outrage, and at last accounts the walls in Honolulu were covered with handbills in Chinese, offering a reward of $5,000 for the head of King KALAKAUA. It is said that the guards have been doubled about his palace. KALAKAUA and ALEXANDER will now be able to exchange letters of condolence. As MARK TWAIN would say, "kinging" is not always the most pleasant of trades in this age.

What with pools, and Interstate Commerce laws, and agreements, and other varieties of nonsense, the railroads of the United States are doing a good thing for the Canadian Pacific. Very soon the Canadian road will be the only one upon which a person may cross the continent in comfort and at a reasonable rate. So writes the Hamilton *Spectator*.

OTTAWA *Journal*: An effort is being made to have the Quebec Legislature pass a law making the using of railway cars by tramps a finable offence. Why this severity? Quebec has ever afforded a protecting shelter to political tramps, and it is not generous to single out the tourist section of the fraternity for exceptionally unkind treatment.

It is a curious fact, observes the Ottawa *Free Press*, that although a specific duty of ten per cent. ad valorem is imposed upon tea imported from the United States into Canada, while tea imported direct from China and Japan comes in free, that the imports of tea from the United States continue to increase. In 1885, 2,024,913 pounds of tea were imported into Canada paying $33,485 in customs duties, while in 1886, 2,042,237 pounds were brought in and $34,776 of duties collected upon it. The government will have to do something more to encourage direct importation.

CITY COUNCIL.

A Quiet Harmonious Meeting—Business Transacted.

The regular weekly meeting of the City Council was held last night. Present: Mayor Fell and Couns. Grant, Styles, Harris, Vigelius, Coughlan, Braden and Barnard.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Senator Macdonald, acknowledging receipt of letter in respect to alleged encroachments on Wharf street. Received and filed.

From John McKinley, Rock Bay, calling attention to the impassable condition of Bridge street. Referred to the Street Committee.

From P. Dempster, calling attention to the condition of a ditch running through his property in James Bay. Referred to the Street Committee to report.

From John Barsley, in reference to his tender for putting the weighing machine in order, and asking for an explanation why the work had been awarded to another party at $5 more than his tender.

Coun. Styles said that on the advice of the inspector the work was given to Mr. Vipond, as Mr. Barsaley was unable to do the job.

From J. D. Pemberton stating that he proposed to make a road in the neighborhood of Government street, around the east side of Spring Ridge, and asking in the event of some vague "contingency" arising that the council give the matter its favorable consideration. Received and filed with thanks of the council.

From Willis Bond, asking for 10 or 12 loads of earth which had been removed from an excavation on the Dallas road. Referred to Street Committee.

From the French Benevolent and Mutual Association, asking for street lines. Granted.

From F. G. Richards, jr., requesting that a connection be made with the water main for the purpose of driving the elevator in the Clarence Hotel. Referred to the Water Commissioner and Water Committee with power to act.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer Phillips reported that since the 1st of January the department had responded to nine calls and resumed weekly drills. Notwithstanding that members of the department were informed that absence from fires would be summarily dealt with, a number still absented themselves, and asking the attention of the Council to the matter. The lack of life-saving apparatus was referred to, and the necessity of a new hose reel pointed out. The hydrants formally recommended, and the imperfect system of fire alarms, were also mentioned by the Chief. The report was referred to the Fire Wardens.

THE STREETS.

The Street Committee recommended an 8-foot sidewalk on Kingston street, from St. Lawrence to Montreal; that Oswego street be cambered and gravelled from Simcoe street to Dallas Road, when property owners gave land to increase width of street to 60 feet; that Hillside Avenue be cambered and macadamized from Saanich road to First St. In reference to the fence of A. J. Smith, corner of McClure street, the City Surveyor stated that the contractor left it in as good condition as he found it, but strong winds had blown it down. The request of Wm. Elliott to take soil from the gravel wit was not entertained. The proposal to open Birdcage walk to Dallas road was recommended for adoption, provided the property owners give the right of way.

On motion the councillors of James Bay ward were appointed a committee to ascertain the cost of extending Birdcage walk, and the report was adopted.

MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE.

The by-law regulating the municipal expenditure for 1887 according to estimates annexed, was read a second time.

INTERPRETATION BY LAW.

The Interpretation By-law was read a second time.

HACK BY-LAW.

The Licensed Vehicle By-Law was read a second time. It provides that the stands for cabs should be Government, Douglas and Wharf streets and Bastion square; 20 feet apart and ten feet from any crossing. For express wagons, etc., Yates street, east of Broad and west of Government and Wharf streets.

WIDTH OF STREETS.

Coun. Grant moved that the corporation shall refuse to take over any street less than sixty feet in width.

His Worship said as a resolution would only bind the present Council he would suggest that a by-law be framed for the purpose, as the matter was a most important one.

It was decided to incorporate a provision of this kind into the street by-law before it was consolidated.

TRAP DOORS.

Coun. Vigelins called attention to the practice of leaving trap doors in the sidewalk open. Referred to the Police Committee.

SANITARY OFFICER.

On motion of Coun. Coughlan it was resolved to proceed to the election of a sanitary officer.

A report was read from J. C. Blackett, present sanitary officer, offering to do the work for $100 per month and provide an office.

Applications were also read from Frank Beegan, Henry Farrell, Geo. O. Locke, T. Deasy ($65 per month), Chas. J. Miller, W. J. Kinnear and James James. On a vote being taken T. Deasy received six votes, and J. C. Blackett one, and the former was declared elected.

On motion Council adjourned.

Neglectful Returning Officers.

From Ottawa it is learned that there will be quite a considerable number of the members elected unable to take their seats in consequence of neglect and irregularities on the part of the returning officers. Mr. Richard Pope, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, has stated that he was in no way responsible for the delay. It is believed that the holding back of the necessary papers is one of pure neglect, and not intentional. Messrs. Dawson, of Algoma, and Chisholm, of New Westminster, are both unable to take their seats. Mr. Cargill, lately elected for East Bruce, his election being a bye one, will be unable to take his seat until a Speaker is appointed, as the certificate must be presented to the Speaker and its receipt by him announced to the House. Much interest is felt in the Queens, N. B., case. Mr. Baird has not been gazetted. It is believed the name of Mr. King will be substituted by resolution of the House for that of Mr. Baird, who was declared elected by the returning officer on an informality.

A rough insulted a lady at a Salvation army meeting in Savannah, Ga., and her escort slapped his face. A terrible fight ensued in which about 50 men took part and most of them were badly bruised and banged up. The police finally cleared the hall.

Investigation into the state lunatic asylum at Austin, Texas, shows a disgraceful state of affairs. Some white patients gave birth to children while in the asylum, and several of the female attendants who complained were dismissed.

The London press exposures of Mr. H. Rider Haggard's "scribe" continues. It has been found that the episode of the oats stream in his current story, "Allan Quartermain," is taken from an old story by Peter Wilkins.

Mr. Henry Irving will preside at a meeting to further the Shakespeare literary project at Stratford-on-Avon. He declines to notice the silly report that he has joined the Roman Catholic Church.

CABLE DESPATCHES.

THE WRECKED VICTORIA.

LONDON, April 14.—Further particulars of the loss near Dieppe of the New Haven and Dieppe packet, Victoria, show that the vessel struck the rocks amidships. The passengers immediately rushed to the stern, which, through a downward list of the boat, was brought up by the deep water on that side of the rock. A terrible scene then ensued, while endeavors were being made to float the life boats, which was seriously interfered with by the long swell of the sea. At last, when a boat was ready to be lowered with 15 men and women embarked in it, a ladies shawl became entangled in a pully of the stern davitt and caused the boat to descend into the sea bow foremost. All of the occupants were thrown out and drowned. Two ladies jumped from the deck of the steamer into a boat and on reaching the water overturned it. Other boats were then safely launched and succeeded in reaching Fecamp, rescuing on the way with the boat hooks two persons who had been swept into the sea.

A LAUDABLE MOVEMENT.

DUBLIN, April 14.—Mr. Parnell, Michael Davitt and a number of other prominent Irishmen are actively engaged in the work of promoting an organization of Irish wool manufacturers and an exporting company, with a capital of half a million dollars. Davitt, while in the United States recently, received many promises of assistance from American importers of woollen goods.

ENGLAND AND HAYTI.

PARIS, April 14.—The *Temps* says England has assured France that she has no intention of making any attack on the Hayti Islands. The *Temps* adds that England has reduced the indemnity demanded of Hayti to $160,000 and the French admiral who was ordered to proceed to Hayti with his force in order to protect the Europeans has been ordered to leave Haytian waters.

THE POPE AND PRUSSIA.

ROME, April 14.—The Pope has been informed by Prussia that she is considering his recently expressed wish that on the occasion of the expected mutual understanding the Prussian representation at the Vatican will be raised to the rank of an embassy.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

SPEED OF THE ATLANTA.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The last trial trip of the cruiser Atlanta seems to have proved a complete success, at least so far as the speed attained is concerned. A telegram received at the Navy Department this morning states that an average speed of fifteen and a half knots an hour was maintained for six consecutive hours, while at times the speed exceeded 16 knots per hour.

No reports of the indicator test for horse power made yesterday have yet been received at the department; but computations made by engineering officers show that to attain 15 knots the engines must have made 75 revolutions per minute, which would indicate a development 35,000 horse power required by the contract. On yesterday's trial the vessel was not down to her full load line, lacking 400 tons of weight of her full equipment. It is regarded by many officers as now being beyond doubt that the Atlanta will be able, with full equipment to make a sea speed of 13 knots, for which she was designed.

TO BE HANGED.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—Judge Murphy this morning denied a motion for a new trial in the case of Alexander Goldenson, convicted for the murder of Mamie Kelly, and sentenced Goldenson to be hanged on June the 10th.

WILL PAY A DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, at their meeting to-day, unanimously voted that the earnings, if continued as at present, indicate that the company would soon be in a position to pay dividends on its preferred stock. The net earnings for March are estimated at $300,000.

REPUDIATES AN AGENT.

T. H. Goodman, General Passenger agent of the Central Pacific Company has addressed letters to J. G. McColl, Pacific coast agent of the Erie road, notifying him that the Central Pacific Company will not allow him to continue the business of sending emigrant excursion parties over their road. Mr. Goodman assigns as a reason for this action that he has been furnishing extra privileges in the way of accommodation to such passengers, and that this would make the Central Pacific liable to the full penalties under the Inter-State commerce law, which provides that no undue preference or advantage, shall be given to any person.

A FEMALE BANKER BEDAUBLES.

BOSTON, April 14.—The *Herald* states that Mrs. Sarah E. Howe, of the Women's bank fame, who absconded with $55,000 of the depositor's money, ever since her release from confinement on the charge of swindling the depositors in her bank, she continued the business of receiving deposits of money from women, paying or promising to pay an exceedingly high rate of interest thereon. A lady from Augusta, Maine, called at Mrs. Howe's house last evening for the purpose of collecting interest on a sum of money deposited with her. She was told by a man who came to the door that Mrs. Howe had skipped and had taken $50,000 with her. A warrant has been issued for her arrest and the police are searching for her.

A DISABLED VESSEL HEARD FROM.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The overdue steamship Salerno of the Wilson line is reported by cablegram from London this a. m. to have been spoken twice during the last week, once on April 4th in latitude 45° north longitude 45° west The vessel reported that all were well on board. On April 7th she was spoken to again. At that time she was proceeding under sail. Her position on April 7th makes her about twelve hundred miles from here and about twelve hundred miles from Liverpool, her destined port.

MORE LABOR TROUBLES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—A proposition was urged upon the brick-makers of the city last night that they should only employ Knights of Labor in their yards. This was refused, and a resolution was then adopted that unless the present difficulties between the Knights and the manufacturers is settled, they, the manufacturers of brick, will, on next Saturday, close operations. This would result in throwing 5,000 men out of employment.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY.

PROVIDENCE, April 14.—The ceremony of the consecration of Bishop of Harkins took place this morning at the Cathedral church. Dignitaries from all parts of the country were present, and as they marched from the Episcopal residence to the Cathedral they formed a procession numbering nearly 1,000.

STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The longshoremen at Havemeyers and Elders, sugar houses, in Williamsburg, struck to-day. Most of them are Italians and non-union men. They struck for the union rate of 40 cents an hour.

ANOTHER TRAIN JUMPS THE TRACK.

WHEELING, Va., April 14.—A construction train on the Ohio River Railroad jumped the track at Willow Grove near Parkersburgh last night, wrecking the engine and nine cars, and killing three men and wounding 8 or 9 others, several of them fatally. From 4 to 6 laborers were badly injured, but none of them it is said will die. The engine struck an obstruction while running at full speed.

A STRIKE IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, April 14.—Nine hundred stove moulders have decided to strike if the St. Louis patterns are to be used in the Detroit foundries. If the strike takes place it will throw 7,000 men and boys out of employment.

BECOMING ALARMED.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—The B. & O. R. Company has instructed all its agents not to sell through tickets over roads which will not join the combination and to pay no commission to agents.

A HEAVY FAILURE.

CHICAGO, April 14.—The wholesale jewelry firm of Cann & Davis failed today. They have a heavy confessed judgment for $140,000.

MAINLAND NEWS.

[From the Colonists of the 13th inst.]

About 900,000 young salmon were deposited in Stave River yesterday. Two hundred thousand more will be deposited in Pitt River to-morrow. This is the last of the batch.

J. Keith Wilson, of the Bank of B. C., Victoria, arrived on Wednesday. Mr. Wilson comes to take charge of the bank during the absence of Mr. Fisher, who wishes to take a holiday term.

Certain parties returned to the city and exhibited specimens of quartz which they discovered in the region between Harrison River and Lake. Competent judges pronounce the specimens very rich. The prospectors are jubilant and are confident they have struck a good thing.

Mr. Adam Innes (Innes Bros.) informs us that he has discovered a valuable quarry of excellent building stone on the Island Railway, about 30 miles from Victoria. Mr. Innes states that about $2000 worth of stone from this quarry has already been contracted for, and the quarry will be opened immediately. There has been a marble quarry discovered about 4 miles from the track, but its value has not yet been demonstrated.

PERSONALS.

From Thursday's Daily.

James Orr, M. P. P., came down from New Westminster to-day.

Mr. Ed. Allen, M. P. P. for Lillooet, let for home this morning.

Mr. D. A. McLean, of P. E. I., and now from Colorado, will reside permanently in Victoria.

Mr. Frank C. Richards, jr., the genial host of the Clarence went over to the mainland this morning.

Mr. Pen. Briggs, Mrs. T. L. Briggs and children, Mrs. McTiernan, and Adam Innes were passengers by the Yosemite from the mainland to-day.

Miss Armstrong and Miss Todd, of the public school, returned from New Westminster to-day.

Notes from Ladner's Landing.

Mr. Thos. McNeely has decided upon erecting a large and commodious hotel at this point, which is daily increasing in importance as a business and shipping centre. A new store is also being erected in close proximity to the saw mill of the Messrs. Burr Bros. It is expected the mill will be in operation in a few weeks.

The canneries in this neighborhood are preparing for the coming season's operations. If the "run" will be a favorable one a good year's business may be looked for.

Land hunters are arriving from the east daily. Many of these have settled in the municipalities adjacent to the Landing. Others have gone further up the valley and settled on railway lands. A great drawback to the settlement of this district is the unreasonably high figures at which speculators hold wild land. It is believed that the municipality will tax these lands according to the figures at which they are held at by their owners. This will be of much pecuniary advantage to the municipalities of Surrey and the Delta.

Seeding is well advanced as is also the preparation of the land for roots and vegetables. The breadth to be sown and planted this year will be greater than at any previous period. Farmers now find Vancouver to be an excellent market, better even than New Westminster, Nanaimo or Victoria. The terminal city hereafter will be our market town.

Stock cattle are scarce as are also bullocks for the butcher. Live stock for beef purposes are very high. Many are planting turnips and mangolds for stall feeding purposes. Can you, Mr. Editor, give any information as to whether turnips, carrots or mangolds are the best beef producers?

The drain along the trunk road is being extended. When completed it will run from the slough at this place northwards to the hill beyond Mr. McKee's. It resembles a small canal, and will be of great service to farmers in floating scows laden with produce for shipment from here.

The weather is seasonable now. It has been a backward spring upon the whole.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street, New York.

BIRTHS.

CATON.—On the 11th inst. at Clifton Villa, Vancouver St., the wife of J. A. T. Caton of a son.

PERRINS.—On the 14th inst. at James' Bay, the wife of W. H. S. Perkins, of a son.

DIED.

DAVISON.—At Canterville, Chilliwhack, on the 7th inst. Douglas Davison, a native of Prince Edward Island, aged 45 years. Deceased was a Pioneer on the Coast and lived and died [illegible]

RICHARDSON.—On this city, on the 13th instant, Thos. Richardson (Coke), native of Mayo, Ireland, aged 57 years.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE THREATENED.

The First of the Great World's Fair Buildings to be Torn Down.

Another English landmark is threatened. The Crystal palace, long one of the most celebrated places of entertainment about London, at last has proved a financial failure, and is practically in the hands of a receiver. Unless something is done to revive its drooping fortunes it will be torn down, and the land upon which it is situated will be sold for building lots. The Crystal palace was the first of the great world's fair buildings of a permanent character. It was opened in 1856 by the queen and the prince consort. Much of the success of that exposition was due to the prince consort, and the building, after thirty-one years, is full of mementoes of him.

Constructed of glass and iron, and being of a noble and striking style of architecture, the building itself has always been the object of admiration to the visitors to London. Many thousands of persons who have enjoyed a happy day under its roof will regret to learn that probably it is now to be demolished. For many years it was the chief attraction in London, but great changes have taken place, and the Crystal palace and all its curiosities now belong to a past era. The building itself looks quite as well as it did when first erected, but in it and about it are thousands of evidences of decay and neglect. Its stuffed animals and birds look like those of a Bowery museum, and its plaster casts of famous statuary are covered with dust and look cheap and melancholy. Bright colors that once adorned rooms illustrating different styles of architecture have faded, and fountains that once played in the minute courts of the Spanish Alhambra have dried up. Even the ballets that are given there, and the dog shows, bird shows and other noisy and animated entertainments, cannot drive away the shadows that fall from the splendid pageants of years long gone by.

It is remarkable that both the Crystal palace and Albert palace, two famous establishments organized by the prince consort, should have come to financial disaster in the queen's jubilee year. True, from the wreck of these, in one sense, is to spring up a new and splendid imperial institute, but, to the queen herself, this cannot be but a sorrowful substitute for the two institutions which she must forever associate with the memory of her husband when he was at the height of his popularity among the English people.—*Cor. New York World.*

Night Work and Day Labor.

I think the judgments formed at night are never so solid and fresh as judgments formed in the morning. If in the morning a man is without charity, if he is despondent, if he is dull, if he is unnerved, you may be sure that he is living wrong. For the order of nature is that a man should rise from his bed in the morning as birds rise, singing, and in perfect health. A man rises buoyant, and has his best hours in the early day. For although, perhaps, the fancy may not be so brilliant in the early day the judgment is better. The conclusions and determinations which a man forms in the early day are apt to be sounder and safer than those which he forms at night. Fancy for the night, judgment for the day.

And I would say to every young person whom it concerns, form, if it is a possible thing, the habit of doing your study in the day time, and reserve your nights for lighter tasks, and keep early hours with your bed. You do not profit (I do not care who your exemplar is) by departing from the great influences and laws of nature. There is many and many a man that wears out prematurely because, without one single avirtuous or vicious habit, he grinds his life out by night work.—Henry Ward Beecher.

A Queer Sensation.

I can pretty truly say I was struck by lightning, and the sensation is a peculiar one. Two years ago I was standing on a fifteen foot ladder adjusting the lower carbon of the electric light, when the current caught me, and down I came to the ground on my head. I carry a large scar to this day as a reminder. But then I did not know what happened me. I was practically dead, as far as consciousness is concerned, for nine days, at the end of which time I awoke in the hospital. During that time they tell me I had been violent, but I know absolutely nothing of what occurred. When I awoke I gave a scream. I had been tied down with five straps, but I broke three of them and flung the bed against the door. After that I was two months laid up. My troubles were principally shooting pains through the loins, sometimes through the back. I have recovered and suffered no evil consequences, except that I am not able to do day work, the sun affecting me as it would one who had received a sunstroke.—Globe-Democrat Interview.

The Fiction Writer's Limitations.

In the February issue of The Forum Prof. Boyesen has pointed out truthfully the limitations put upon the American novelist by magazine editors and young women readers, on whom he has to depend for his chief support. The fiction writer "must not expose a social or religious sham, because there are hundreds if not thousands of subscribers who believe in this sham and would stop the magazine if it were attacked. If he takes up a particular phase of life he must steer carefully, so as to step on nobody's toes, and if he has extreme beliefs and convictions, take good care to keep them in proper restraint." At the same time, Professor Boyesen goes too far in assuming that there is no considerable audience of novel readers in this country outside of the "young girl" public. The contrary is proved by an immense sale here of English novels or translations from the French and German, which present the boldest treatment of serious social or moral problems.—The Epoch.

Lightning and the Cocoanut.

Sir Emerson Tennent long ago called attention to the power of the cocoanut palm to conduct lightning, and the subject is again called up by a Ceylon paper. Five hundred of these trees were struck on a single plantation during a succession of thunder storms in April, 1869. But the trees suffer terribly from the effects, for, however slightly they may be touched, they are sure to die. Even if only the edges of the leaves are singed, or only a few of them turned brown, the tree will in the end wither gradually and perish.—Chicago Times.

Effect of Abundant Food.

As showing the effect of abundant food, a late writer says that in France the population is annually increasing at the rate of 20 in every 10,000, although there are fewer marriages, and fewer births than formerly. The fact is, people in that country now live longer than they need to, because the supply of food from home and from this and other countries is doubled what it was fifty years ago.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Preparing for Business.

First Gurnman—Are you preparing for the season?

Second Gurnman—Yes. I begin operations next week.

"What kind of exercise do you intend to take?"

"Well, I have arranged to first have myself interviewed two or three times. I don't know what I'll do after that."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The new rule with diners out is to drink but one wine—champagne or claret. The result is fewer headaches.